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WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

HOTELS.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.
N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.
I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.
may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
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He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

O YES! O YES!—The undersigned has taken out auction license, and tenders his services to all who have sales or auctions to cry. Give him a call. Post Office address, Spring Meadows, Bedford county, Penn'a.
April26:6m* HENRY B. MOCK.

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, SEPT. 27, 1867. VOLUME 40; NO. 38.

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Poetry.

WOUNDED.

Let me lie down,
Just here in the shade of this cannon-torn tree—
Here low on the trampled grass, where I may see
The surge of the combat, where I may hear
The glad cry of victory! cheer upon cheer—
Let me lie down.

Oh, it was grand!
Like the tempest we charged, in the triumph to share;
The tempest—its fury and thunder were there,
On, on, o'er entrenchments, o'er living and dead,
With the foe under foot and our flag overhead—

Oh, it was grand!

Weary and faint,
Prone to the soldier's couch ah, how can I rest
With this shot shattered head and sabre-pierced breast?
Comrades, at roll call, when I shall be sought,
Say I tought till I fell, and fell where I fought,

Wounded and faint.

Oh, that last charge!
Right through the dread hell-fire of schrapnel and shell.
Through without faltering, clear through with a yell,
Right in their midst, in the turmoil and gloom,
Like heroes we dashed at the mandate of doom.

Oh, that last charge!

It was duty!
Some things are worthless, and some others so good
That nations who buy them pay only in blood,
For Freedom and Union each man owes his part,
And here I pay my share all warm from my heart.

It is duty!

Dying at last!
My mother, dear mother, with meek, tearful eye.
Farewell! and God bless you, for ever and aye!
Oh that I now lay on your pillowing breast
To breathe my last sigh on the bosom first prest!

Dying at last!

I am no saint,
But boys, say a prayer. There's one that begins
"Our Father," and then says "Forgive us our sins."
Don't forget that part: say that strongly; and then
I'll try to repeat it, and you'll say Amen.

Ah, I'm no saint!

Hark! there's a shout!
Raise me up, comrades; we have conquered, I know!
Up on my feet, with my face to the foe;
Ah, there flies the flag, with its star spangles bright—
The promise of glory, the symbol of Right!
Well may they shout!

I'm mustered out!
O God of our fathers! our freedom prolong,
And tread down rebellion, oppression, and wrong!
O land of earth's hope! on thy blood-reddened sod
I die for the Nation, the Union and God!
I'm mustered out!

Political.

THE MAJORITY AND THE CONSTITUTION.

A correspondent, whose letter we print elsewhere, expresses in a few words what is the difficulty of thousands of honest minds with regard to this dispute between Mr. Johnson and Congress—of men, too, who do not approve of Mr. Johnson's course, but who, nevertheless, cannot persuade themselves that he and the Supreme Court have not each as good a right to interpret the Constitution—that is, define the limits of their own powers—as Congress has. It is, however, quite plain to the commonest intelligence that whatever a written constitution can do, there is one thing it cannot, and that is, prevent these co-ordinate branches of a government from coming into collision when each attempts to define its own powers. That these collisions have not occurred oftener, or rather have not proved of much moment hitherto, either here or in England, is due simply to the fact that in ordinary times the subjects on which co-ordinate departments differ, and the ends they have in view, are not of sufficient importance to tempt any one department into going to extremes. One is almost sure to give up before negotiation is exhausted. Therefore the arrangements made by a written constitution for preserving the balance of power may ordinarily work well. In this country they have worked well. Until the Dred Scott decision, although the powers claimed for the Supreme Court under the Constitution had excited jealous and avowed intention not to be bound by its decisions. But the Dred Scott decision touched a point which the majority felt to be vital, and at once the authority of the Court as an interpreter was repudiated by the majority. So, also, the issues raised in this reconstruction process are felt by the majority to be vital, that is, to go to the very foundations of the national existence, and, therefore, the slightest attempt of the Court to control the action of Congress would certainly be repudiated, and the Court knows it and wisely abstains from meddling.

If the Supreme Court had the power of interpreting the Constitution under all circumstances and in all cases, the judges would govern the country as a small oligarchy, and reform would be hopeless inside half a censury. You may assert that they have this power as much as you please, and the majority in quiet times may act as if they had it; but the minute troublous times come, and the majority is satisfied that if it obey the judges the ends for which the judges exist will be defeated, it will not obey them. To argue that this ought not to be so, is idle; you might as well argue that human nature ought to be changed. Perhaps it ought, but governments are made for men as they are and not as they ought to be, and the wit of man is not equal to the task of devising a written constitution which shall be obeyed under all circumstances. Nothing would secure this result but some occult power that would cause anybody who violated it instantly to drop down dead. In two thirds of what is written on the sanctity of "fundamental law," including the long disquisitions of Mr. G. T. Curtis in the *World*, there is a false bottom to the thinking. The reasoning is based on the assumption that the Constitution is the ultimate fact of our system of government. This is a delusion. The ultimate fact of this, as of all Governments, is human nature; and until human nature is totally changed, the majority of a great and free country will not allow one man calling himself an executive, or nine men calling themselves a court, to interpret the fundamental law when, in the opinion of the majority, their interpretation would be dangerous to the public safety.

But this, says "Freedom," means a government of "mere majority, and leaves my breath dependent on their will." He is right. This is exactly what it means. We do live under a Government of the majority. The Constitution is an instrument by which the majority binds itself to refrain from certain acts, but it never gives up its right, in the last resort, of explaining the sense in which it took the pledge, or, in other words of taking the President or anybody else whom it finds running about and doing mischief, while professing to take "the Constitution for his guide," and putting him under lock and key, if it believes his hermeneutics dangerous to the State. The idea that there is something very horrible in being dependent on the majority of a Christian State for liberty and security, which "Freedom" seems to entertain, is the product of that species of fetish worship of which the Constitution has long been the object. The Constitution, unless it be a talisman, cannot have any more force than the majority gives it. If the majority desires to rob and cut throats, there is no virtue in the parchment to stop it. If it allows Andrew Johnson and the Supreme Court to define their own powers, it is simply because it does not consider it worth while to interfere with them.

This fact has always been so well understood by the highest class of minds, that in constitutional countries the skill of great statesmen has nearly always been shown in avoiding reliance on the constitution, in persuading the majority into doing or not doing certain things without falling back on naked legal rights. As soon as a King, President, or Minister says, in exciting times, that he will fall back on the constitution or charter, and act on his own construction of it, he shows himself as much a fool and is as sure to be destroyed, as a single man who should point his rifle at a regiment. The end and use of statemanship is to avoid bringing things to this pass. The minute the statesman appeals to force against the majority, the majority measures its own strength against him, and sweeps him aside.

This is just what Andrew Johnson seems disposed to do. He says his interpretation of the Constitution is the right one; Congress says its interpretation is the right one. Admitting one to be as likely to be right as the other, who is to decide between them? The Supreme Court is simply, when the destiny of a nation is at stake, nine elderly men. Suppose they throw themselves on Mr. Johnson's side, the result would be that ten elderly men would be of his way of thinking instead of one, because Congress does not regard the Court as any more competent intellectually to decide such questions as are raised in the reconstruction problem than Congress is itself. If the Court were more competent than Congress to decide such questions, it ought to govern the country completely, and the election and meeting of the Legislature is a useless expense, so that in the last resort the dispute can only be ended by the majority using its superiority of force to decide—and this it is sure to do. This may be an unfortunate state of things, but nobody is to blame for it—neither the framers of the Constitution, nor those who live under it. In every free State the maintenance of liberty and justice—no matter what the written forms may be—depends in the last resort on the character of the majority of the people. "Freedom" would be sure of his liberty in Philadelphia if the Constitution were abolished to-morrow; he would not be sure of his head or his purse if he lived in Mexico, though every man in the country wore the Constitution in a locket around his neck as an amulet.—*New York Nation.*

FOREWARNED IS FOREARMED.

The experience of the last six years should have taught us that even in the United States there is no security against civil trouble. A more appalling introduction to it no nation ever had. Yet to the very moment of the actual blow it was considered impossible. The republic was charmed. Other countries had suffered, but we were exceptional. Wars were over, and however loud the threat of violence it would pass as an idle word. The method of the Southern madness was not heeded. The plainest declarations were regarded as political "gag." The most evident preparations were unseen or unminded. It was said that Senator Seward would rise in his place, and, in the midst of the most courteous but crushing anti-slavery speech, turn to Senator Butler, who sat behind him, and hold out his thumb and finger for a pinch of snuff. The Carolina Senator, averting his head, would extend his box to his colleague from New York, who still could not see any thing in the Southern speeches but party rhetoric. It was a game they played in the capitol. It was supposed that they would vow secession and disunion until after election, and then nobody would be so sound and earnest a Union man as Senator Seward's excellent friend from Georgia, Senator Toombs. It is only a cry of wolf! wolf! said comfortable public opinion. But one day the wolf came.

Is it worth while to return to that ghastly self-deception of six and eight years ago? Is it any more foolish to believe that the President will push the present extremity to an armed solution, if he can, than it was to believe that the secessionists would take arms at the first favorable moment? Andrew Johnson is at bay. He is conscious of the contemptuous condemnation of his country, and of the doom to which history will cousign him. He is ignorant, passionate, and headstrong. He is surrounded by the worst demagogues—by Fernando Wood, Jeremiah Black, and men in sympathy with them. He is the constitutional Commander-in Chief of the National forces, and he has told us how he interprets the Constitution. After a long and exasperated struggle with Congress, in which it was supposed that he had been so bound by the laws as to be powerless, if not to have acquiesced in the inevitable, he suddenly assumes the defensive, defies the unquestionable public opinion of the country, quarrels, under polite phrases, with General Grant, and knows that within ninety days Congress will assemble and will probably impeach him. Has he done all this for the sske of being impeached? Has he done it with the intention of placidly yielding when he is impeached, and going humbly out of office? Or does he mean, if possible, to provoke an armed crisis?

We learn, upon good authority, that there are ten thousand men in Maryland called militia, armed and under the command of rebel officers. Not long before Mr. Stanton was suspended a requisition came from the Governor of Maryland to the War Department for batteries, which the Secretary refused. For what purpose is such a body of men so armed and so officered? We do not mention this to excite a foolish alarm, but an alarm which is not foolish. It may be an untrue story, but it is not in the least improbable that the President intends some action hostile to Congress. It may be in the guise of resistance to the process and results of impeachment. It may be in pursuance of a plan to issue an amnesty and to assemble a new Congress. The wildness of the plan and its futility do not make it improbable. If the President knew the feeling of the country he might pause. But he does not know it. He can not know it. He is surrounded and led by men who misrepresent it; and to General Grant the true friend of the country in the Cabinet, he does not listen.

The times are grave. No man should deceive himself or "deride," with the New York *Tribune*, the imminence of trouble. To be forearmed against danger we must be forewarned. We need not, indeed, imagine that we are already Mexicanized; but we ought certainly to reflect that in a revolutionary period, when the country still trembles with civil war, and peaceful order is not yet restored, a desperate, ignorant, and obstinate Chief Magistrate may plunge us into very serious difficulty.—*Harper's Weekly.*

COPPERHEAD LOGIC.

Our enemies persistently clamor about the magnitude of the national debt, as a proof of Republican incapacity to govern, and therefore argue that we ought to sustain copperhead candidates for office. But will they pay off the debt or repudiate it? If they propose to pay it off in what way can they do so without increasing the already enormous taxation? Yet these same copperhead's keep up the same clamor about the taxation as being a vast incubus. How can they reduce both the debt and the taxes? They already have the whole national administration in their hands, including the President and Secretary of the Treasury. We can give them no more power to reduce either debt or taxes. If they had a majority in both houses of Congress, they could not reduce expenses without embarrassing their own administration, unless they were to stop all payment of bounties and pensions to soldiers. Still they appeal to the soldiers as being their especial friends, and represent the Republicans as their enemies. Would they pay seven and a half millions of dollars for Alaska and five millions for Samana, or would they repudiate these engagements which are not Republican, but made by Seward and Johnson?

They magnify the burden of the debt and endeavor to render it odious to the people, at the same time that they pretend to accept the lessons of the civil war and the splendid results achieved it. If the war and its results are to be considered thus as beyond question, why dispute the debt without which it could not have been carried on? If they do not desire to repudiate that debt, why seek to render it odious? If they so ardently wish to reduce the debt, why increase its load of interest by funding greenbacks bearing no interest in securities that pay six per cent, in gold? If as a matter of economy they are opposed to paying bounties to the soldiers, why go on paying out millions for more territory? If they are so well satisfied with the greenbacks, why reiterate all the old stale cries about an excessive and worthless currency? If they prefer a guaranteed bank currency, why seek to undermine the credit of the national banks? If they are in favor of a reduction of taxation, why oppose the abolition of the onerous taxes on domestic industry? They have constantly represented that there existed so great and pressing a need for revenue as to leave no room for a lowering of taxes, and yet they keep up a clamor at the same time against this very taxation as unjust.

They seek to make the Union soldiers regard them as their friends, while they continually depreciate their glorious deeds, and award more credit to the rebel troops than to our own. They pretend to abhor the assassination of President Lincoln while they lament the execution of his assassins, and strain every nerve to render odious all engaged in their conviction and execution. They lay claim to patriotism and adhesion to the Union side in the civil war, while they do not disguise that their sympathies were with the rebels; and regard Jefferson Davis and his associates as the greatest of statesmen, and Lee, Beauregard, Johnson, etc., as the greatest of generals. They perpetually cry out for the Constitution, at the same time that they associate with rebels who sought to destroy it. They claim to be Democrats, yet oppose democratic principles. They assert their devotion to nationality, yet oppose everything national. Such a bundle of contradictions was probably never before seen in any political contest. The party is a thing of contrarieties, impossibilities, contradictions. Its creed cannot stand the test of any great national struggle. —*North American.*

THE PUBLIC PERIL.

Some of the Democratic papers are repeating their action of the autumn of 1860. When at that time it was very clear that the Democratic leaders at the South and in Cabinet intended to plunge the country into war some of the Republican journals in the country called attention to the significant signs of the times, as portending trouble, and asserted that under all circumstances the laws must be maintained. The Democratic papers declared that such a strain was incendiary, and that the Republicans were stirring up civil war.

As we said last week the public apathy and incredulity were remarkable, and the country blindly lurched into war. If the circumstances which were known to some had been made public, if the tocsin of the press had loudly rung the alarm, the war might not indeed have been avoided; but we should have been somewhat prepared for the struggle. At the present time, as we also stated last week, there is reason for grave apprehension of trouble, and the country ought constantly to bear it in mind. Nobody can seriously doubt that the President would resort to an armed settlement with Congress, if he dared. It is mainly a question of his courage. Suppose the President, having issued a general amnesty, should declare martial law in the District of Columbia and for as large an area around it as might suit his purpose. He would then be practically Dictator, and General Grant would be officially his military Lieutenant.

This would be illegal, it would be revolutionary, it would be preposterous. Undoubtedly; but it is none the less possible and probable. The President is not a person who can be trusted, and when that is said all is said. He knows that Congress will meet on the 21st of November. He is very sure that there will be a vigorous effort for his impeachment. He is pretty sure that the effect will succeed, and he probably has very little doubt of the result. Now he also believes, for he has told us very often, that Congress as at present constituted is a usurping body. He acknowledges its authority, indeed, but that acknowledgment would not interfere with his action, for he is wholly inconsistent and illogical, and he is desperate. He insists that the late rebel States are entitled to representation; and it follows, in the Presidential mind, that a Congress which forcibly expels a part of the States is not a body competent to impeach, and not a body, therefore, whose action is to be respected.

Is there any thing in the career or charter of the President which make it unlikely that he would attempt to resist or disperse Congress, or do something to make trouble before it assembles? Common-sense, indeed, rejects such a course as stupid folly. But is that a reason for supposing that it would not be adopted by the President? It is tolerably evident to most sensible men that a great cause, a great faith, and skillful leaders are necessary to a great and successful revolution; and that there is no cause, no inspiration, no leadership, in Andrew Johnson and his "policy." If he has any reliance, it must be upon the Democratic party. Is that party likely to support him in a *coup de'etat?* No, for they are very careful to disown the President and the President's performances. But although a great revolution requires a great cause, a serious and bloody trouble may arise from a very small one.

In insisting, as we do, upon the possibility and probability of Presidential violence, we wish to persuade our readers that it is their duty to be awake and alert, and that no peace is to be expected while Mr. Johnson is President. It was universally supposed and asserted that Congress had bound him so closely that he could do no mischief. Does the event prove it? Is he not today in a position to do as much mischief, more mischief than ever? And is there any doubt that his doing it will depend solely upon his courage? He is undoubtedly urged by evil counsellors, as Governor Seymour of New York was in 1863. The Governor, upon reflection, did not directly resist the National Government. It was a very wise course, and it is useless now to speculate upon the reasons that ruled him. If the President is as wise as the Governor we shall be very glad. If he is not, we shall not be surprised.—*Harpers Weekly.*

CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY.

Governor English telegraphs to Governor Haight that his election "will gladden the friends of Constitutional liberty the country through." Governor Haight telegraphs back that "California has echoed the voice of Connecticut, * * * We have but followed where you led in the sacred cause of Constitutional liberty." What do these gentlemen mean by *Constitutional* liberty?

They certainly mean something different from that liberty affirmed in the glorious preamble to our father's, Declaration of American Independence, when they proclaimed that "*all men* are created equal," and "endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." *Constitutional* liberty is something radically different from *universal* liberty, its champions themselves being judges. It is not that sort of liberty which Governor English advanced when, amid the despairing shrieks and howls of the devotees of "Constitutional liberty," he voted to abolish and prohibit slavery throughout this broad Republic. No, it is something very different from that, as the two accidental Governors—one chosen such by a lavish expenditure of his own and other millionaires' money, and the other slipping in through a deplorable feud which distracted the Union party and kept twenty thousand of its voters from the polls—very well know.

John C. Calhoun was, for twenty years, the leading champion of "Constitutional liberty." Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan were his timid and cautious disciples. The asserted right of every slaveholder to plant slavery wherever he might choose, in defiance of whatever local or general repugnance, was a direct deduction from this doctrine of "Constitutional liberty." Abraham Lincoln touched the core of it when, in his canvass with Douglass, he defined squatter sovereignty thus;—"If A chooses to make B his slave, C shall not interfere." God be thanked that this swindling mockery disguised as "constitutional liberty" is not the liberty for which our fathers fought, nor that which their lineal sons are determined and destined to achieve!—*New York Tribune.*

THE ISSUE.—Was the war right? This is the whole issue before us, stripped of all incidental and outside matter. If it was, we do not want and will not have its effects and consequences construed away. This is now the objective point towards which the Democrats are tending under the lead of Judge Black, and to this end they are attempting to fill our courts with lawyers of the strict or Calhoun construction school. Woodward tried to construe away the draft. Sharswood attempted to construe away our national currency. Black boldly decided that the nation had no power to defend its own life. So it goes. Step by step they undermine all that we have been living and fighting for since 1776, and if let alone, in a short time would have us repudiating every idea or semblance of nationality. These men, too, are conscientious in their heresy. Calhoun could not have been more so, and therein is the great danger. If we believe that our war was right, that our soldiers died in a good cause, and *that our bayonets gleamed through Georgia constitutionally*, then we must avoid, yea, spurn all men who conscientiously believe the war to have been wrong, and pronounce it, when they would excuse it, an error and mistake. There is no half way ground on this question. You must vote for Williams and a constitutional war, or Sharswood and an unconstitutional war.—*Philadelphia Press.*

IT is announced that the President means to rest awhile. This signifies that he intends to wait until after the Pennsylvania and New York elections, and then, if the republicans shall be defeated he will defy or perhaps disperse Congress. Do the republicans perceive the magnitude and gravity of the issue? Will they see to it that the elections so result as not to give the President a popular endorsement?—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

PHARAOH HARDENING.—Mr. Johnson keeps steadily on in his insane efforts to resist the will of the nation. It now looks as though he wished to make a martyr of himself, in order to get up another revolution, and get himself into notice. He stands about the best chance to get hanged of any Rebel in or out of the country, we judge, if we read his character correctly, and see what is just ahead of us. That he will fail of becoming a martyr; that he will fail of resuscitating the dead Democratic party; that he will be foiled by the good genius who presides now over our country's conscience, and not be able to get up a revolution; that the firm but silent man who has gotten into Stanton's place knows his man, and has him as tight as he had his friends Lee and Davis once upon a time; that he will make that public exhibition of his folly before all the nations so as to eclipse his inaugural spree, and that other stagger round the circle of last summer, we have no doubt. Pray God to harden Pharaoh's heart yet more, and the whole work will be done. The instrument of God is blindly doing His will, and all that is left undone to completely radicalize this nation will, or we are no prophets, shortly be revealed. God is in this man, bad as he is, just as he was in Judas, in Davis, and in the chosen men who do the will of Satan on earth. Thank God for the madness of Mr. Johnson! May he get no better very fast.—*N. Y. Church Union.*

Miscellaneous.

MUSKETOES—WHAT THEY ARE AND HOW THEY LIVE.

It is unscientific to say that musketoes bite, for they have no teeth; and they have no need of teeth to seize upon or prepare their food, for they are dainty, and take food only in the liquid form—spoon vituals. They are a chivalric race, and attack their enemies with a sort of sword or lance; no doubt they consider biting and gouging quite vulgar. The lance of the musketo is a very beautiful and perfect piece of work; it is smoother than burnished steel, and its point is so fine and perfect that the most powerful microscope does not discover a flaw in it. As the most delicate cambric needle is to a crowbar, so is the musketoe's lance to the best Damascus blade. The lance is worn in a scabbard or sheath, which in every respect is worthy of it; it is often ornamented with plumes. Man carries his sword at his side, and the musketo on his head. The latter arrangement has manifest and wonderful advantages—the weapon is always *en garde*, and does not impede locomotion by getting entangled with the legs.

The lance and its sheath being on the head and being somewhat flexible, is often called a proboscis. This view of the case is strengthened by the fact that the scabbard is a suction pipe through which the musketo drinks its food. As Moses struck the rock with his staff, so the musketo with a thrust of his lance pierces the fountain, and the nectar, gushing into the scabbard, finds its way to the more sensitive and vital parts. The musketo might be classed among our domestic animales may we not say among the household pets? They are the almost constant companions of man in town and country, during the holliday season of the summer. No home without the musketo. What affection! How they stick to us, closer than brothers! They often come a great way—hundreds of miles—to be with us. Most of those which greet us in this city have left their distant homes in Jersey and have made the perilous journey across a wide river. They also love their own society and travel in companies which sometimes comprise millions of individuals—in swarms which obscure the sun. But the commonplace detractors say that musketoes are bred in unwholesome swamps, and that it is only the wind which bears them, as it does feathers and malaria, wherever it listeth.

Let us inquire about the earliest beginning of the musketo; let us take him in the egg. The mother musketo has notions of naval architecture, and out of the eggs she lays she constructs a well-modeled boat, with elevated prow and stern and well proportioned midship. For the boat she employs 250 to 350 eggs, building it up piecemeal, somewhat after the manner of men, binding together the individual eggs by means of a powerful water-proof cement, into a substantial and complete structure. Unfortunately we are unable to give a recipe for the water-proof cement; there are many who would like to have it. The boat is built on the water, and when completed she is confidently abandoned to the mercy of the wind and the wave. Thanks to that water-proof cement, she can neither be broken, wetted, or sunk; she is safer than if she were copper bottomed. The little craft, it must be remembered, is freighted with life—each of its 250 or 350 little state rooms has its tenant. After a few days cruising the occupants of the shells come forth, and the ship is destroyed. But those little creatures are surely not musketoes! They appear more like fish or serpents, or little dragons. On closer examination they prove to be what every one knows under the name of "wigglers;" they are the larvæ of the musketo. They wiggle about in the well-known way for a week or two, and after changing their skins two or three times, they assume quite a new form and movement. They are now what the boys call "tumblers," and are the *pupæ* of the musketo. In about a week, if the weather, etc., be favorable, something of the form of the musketo may be seen through the transparent skin of the tumbler. Shortly the prisoner escapes from his confinement as a full-fledged and bold musketo, and soars away in search of food and pleasure.—*Scientific American*

THE ROC EGGS.—The following from the Calcutta Englishman, gives a full account of the enormous fossil eggs—if eggs they be—found in the Island of Madagascar:

The Mauritan mentions; on the authority of a Bourbon journal, that a singular discovery has been made in Madagascar. Fossil eggs of an enormous size have been found in the bed of a torrent. The shells are an eighth of an inch thick, and the circumference of the egg itself is 2 feet 9 inches lengthways, and 2 feet 2 inches round the middle. One which has been opened contains about two gallons! What was to have come out of these eggs? Bird or crocodile? The natives seem to be well acquainted with them, and say that ancient tradition is uniform as to the former existence of a bird large enough to carry an ox. This is only a little smaller than the roc of oriental fable, which waited patiently till he saw the elephant and rhinoceros fighting, and then carried off both at one stoop. Some fossil bones were found in the same place as the eggs; but the Bourbon editor says that he will leave it to the pupils of the great Cuvier to decide to what animal they belong. If they should prove to be the bones of a bird of size corresponding to the egg, the discovery will indeed be an extraordinary one.

THE GREASE TREE.—In China there grows a tree known as the Grease Tree. It is said that large forests of this vegetable lubricant are to be found there, and they form the source of a considerable local traffic. This tree not very long ago was imported into India, and it is said the experiment of cultivating it there has proved quite successful. In the Punjaub and northwestern provinces generally it grows as rapidly and as vigorously as in its native soil, and there are already thousands of trees on the government plantations, yielding tons of seed, admirably adapted to a variety of commercial purposes. Doctor Jameson, chemist in the Punjaub, has prepared hundred weights of grease from this particular tree, and has forwarded on trial a portion of it to the Punjaub railway, to have its qualities tested in a practical manner as lubricating material for those parts of the machinery constantly exposed to friction. The grease thus obtained forms an excellent tallow, burning with a clear, brilliant, and what is infinitely more to the purpose, a white light, and at the same time emitting not a trace of any unpleasant odor, or of the ordinary disagreeable accompaninments of combustion—smoke.

WHAT ARE YOU LIVING FOR? —A pastor walking out recently, met a little girl belonging to his flock. As they walked on together, he spoke to her of her studies, and was pleased to find her manifesting an interest amounting almost to enthusiasm in the cultivation of her mind:

"But why, Ellie," asked the pastor, "are you so anxious to succeed in your studies? What do you mean to do with your education after you get it?"

"Oh sir," said the girl, "I want to learn that I may do some good in the world. I don't want to tell the Lord in the day of judgment that I have lived so long in the world ithout having done any good in it."

Noble purpose! Who of our young friends are studying and living to so good an end? Who of us are making an every day impress for good on the hearts and eyes of those among whom we move?

THE BIRD OF THE TOLLING BELL.—Among the highest woods and deepest glens of Brazil a sound is sometimes heard, so singular that the noise seems quite unnatural; it is like the distant and solemn tolling of a church bell, struck at intervals. This extraordinary noise proceeds from the arawanda. The bird sits on the top of the highest trees in the deepest forests, and though constantly heard in the most desert places, it is very rarely seen. It is impossible to conceive anything of more solitary character than the profound silence of the woods, broken only by the metalic and almost supernatural sound of this invisible bird, coming from the air, and seeming to follow wherever you go. The "arawanda" is white with a circle of red around its eyes; its size is about that of a small pigeon.

EXTENT OF THE UNIVERSE.—It may give some idea of the extent of the Universe to know the length of time required for light, which travels 192,000 miles a minute, to come from different celestial objects to this earth. From the moon, it comes in one and a quarter seconds; from the sun, in eight minutes; from Jupeter, in fifty-two minutes; Uranus, in two hours; from a star of the first magnitude, three or twelve years; from a star of the fifth magnitude, sixty-six years; from a star of the twelfth magnitude, four thousand years. Light which left a star of the twelfth magnitude when the Israelites left Egypt has not yet reached the earth. Our entire solar system itself travels at the rate of thirty-five thousand miles an hour among the fixed stars.—*Home and Foreign Record.*

WAR.—Give me the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe. I will clothe every man, woman and child in an attire of which kings and queens would be proud. I will build a school nouse on every hill side, and in every valley over the whole earth; I will build an academy in every town, and endow it; a college in every State, and fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a place of worship, consecrated to the promulgation of the Gospel of peace; I will support in every pulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath morning the chime on one hill should answer to the chime on another round the earth's wide circumference; and the voice of prayer, and the song of praise, should ascend like a universal holocaust to Heaven. —*Rufus Stevens.*

LITTLE NEGLECTS.—By neglecting to lock the stable door the horse was stolen, by leaving a lot of old rubbish in the farmyard, one colt broke his leg and another got a nail in his foot; in neglecting to spend half an hour in battering upon the sheep fold, a pair of twin lambs froze to death. By carelessly tying the bull, the ox was gored and died; by neglecting to kill the ticks on the sheep, and lice on the cattle, the sheep became poor, shed all their wool, gave no milk, the lambs died, and a fine stock of cattle, in high condition when they came to stall, lost all their flesh before spring, some helped up by the tail and survived, while others were snaked off by the neck, a short retributive justice to their owners, always attached in some way to human transgressions.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—An able writer gives utterance to the following valuable secret: "The looking forward to enjoyment don't pay. For what I know of it, I would as soon chase butterflies for a living or bottle moonshine for a cloudy night. The only way to be happy is to take the drops of happiness as God gives them to us every day of our lives. The boy must learn to be happy while he is learning his trade; the merchant while he is making his fortune. If he fails to learn this art, he will be sure to miss his enjoyment when he gains what he has sighed for."

A WILLING DEBTOR.—Sir Walter Scott, on one occasion, was desirous of rewarding the wit and importunity of an Irish beggar by the present of a sixpence, but found that he had not so small a coin in his purse. "Here, my good fellow said the baronet, "here is a shilling; but mind you owe me sixpence." "God bless your honor," exclaimed Pat, "may your honor live till I pay you!" The author of Ivanhoe was highly tickled at the native reply.

"MARY, do you remember the text this morning?" "No, papa, I can never remember the text, I've such a bad memory." "Mary," said her mother, "did you notice Sarah Brown?" "Oh! yes; what a fright!

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 27, 1867.

UNION STATE NOMINATION.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN T. RICHARDS, Fulton County,
JOHN WELLER, Somerset County.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
M. A. POINTS, Bedford Borough.

TREASURER,
JOHN R. JORDAN, Bedford Borough.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM KARNS, Hopewell.

DIRECTOR OF POOR,
ADAM ULERY, Middle Woodberry.

AUDITOR,
JOHN S. SWARTZ, Snake Spring.

JUDGE SHARSWOOD ON LEGAL TENDERS.

Extract from His Opinion in the Case of Borie vs. Trott.

"On the whole, then, I am of opinion that the provision of the act of Congress of February 25th, 1862, declaring the notes issued in pursuance of that act to be lawful money, *and a legal tender*, IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

"This renders it unnecessary that I should consider the other question which has been made, as to the effect of the special agreement to pay in lawful silver money of the United States. I am in favor of entering judgment for the plaintiff, but as a majority of the court are of a different opinion, judgment for the defendant."—*Copied from the Philadelphia Age of 23d of February*, 1864, where the opinion is published in full.

It may also be found in the *Legal Intelligencer* of March 18, 1864, page 92.

In the same copy of the *Age* is a carefully prepared eulogy of the judge and this opinion, in which is the following:

"Judge SHARSWOOD reasons upon and decides the case as if he were some lofty spirit sitting far above and out of the contentions and strifes of the world."

Will not the holders of greenbacks and Government bonds consider the judge as quite too elevated and etherial for such earthly honors as a seat on the Supreme Bench?

300,000 LIVES—3,000,000,000 OF TREASURE.

Three hundred thousand brave men fought, bled, and died—for what? Three thousand millions of dollars expended—for what? That treason should be honored? That traitors should be rewarded? No: but that our liberty might be preserved, that our Union might be restored, that treason might be made odious, that traitors might be punished.

Shall all these sacrifices have been made in vain? Shall the victory which these heroes won be thrown away? Shall the cause for which they poured out their life-blood be betrayed by indolence and lethargy? The gallant dead gave their all for liberty, Union and victory. Shall not the living give of their time and treasure whatever may be necessary to secure the fruits of that blood-bought victory? Eternal vigilance ever has been, and ever will be the price of liberty. The spirit of treason is as vindictive as ever. Devoid of honor, honesty or gratitude, its minions are ever active; no deed is too dark, no falsehood too black, no trick too dishonorable, no treachery too base for their use provided it promises aid to their cause. The spirit that nurtured rebellion, that sanctioned the betrayal of our government by Buchanan, the robbery of her treasury by Cobb, the stealing of her armor by Floyd, that applauded the treason of Davis and Lee, that nerved the murderous arm of Booth to strike down the noblest spirit of the age, almost in the very act of exercising the grandest magnanimity to a conquered foe that ever illuminated the pages of history, still animates the men who rejoiced in our defeat and mourned over our victories, who ignored or trampled under foot the glorious stars and stripes, and flaunted the rebel rag in the face of loyal men. Such is the contest in Pennsylvania to-day. It is not simply shall Sharwood or Williams be elected. The question is shall traitors be permitted to snatch from loyal men the fruits of four years of bloody, fraticidal war? Sharswood is the standard bearer of the party and the men that pronounced the war a failure, that rejoiced over rebel victories, that toasted in public places Davis and Lee, that opposed the war, that biscouraged the enlistment of soldiers, that pronounced every measure devised for the vigorous prosecution of the war unconstitutional, and that denied soldiers in the service of their country the right to vote. Williams is the candidate of the men and the party that carried on the war, put down the rebellion, preserved the Union and restored peace to the country. Let no man be deceived. The issue is as clear as the light of day. Let all who believe that the victors and not the vanquished, that loyal men and not traitors, should declare the terms of reconstruction, vote for Williams and the whole Republican ticket.

THE COPPERHEAD GAINS.

The Copperheads are very exultant over certain imaginary gains which they claim to have made in the late elections. As an instance, the last *Gazette* claims a gain of 17,000! in Maine. Fortunately the *New York Tribune* has gone to the trouble to look up the matter, and presents the following comparative result:

DEMOCRATIC VOTE IN 1866 AND 1867.

States.	1866.	1867.	*Gain.*
Connecticut	43,974	44,808	834
Kentucky	95,979	90,225 *loss*	5,754
N. Hampshire	30,481	32,638	2,167
Rhode Island	2,816	3,178	362
Vermont	10,383	10,393	10
California	(no returns.)		
Maine	40,816	44,702	4,386
Total	223,949	225,954	2,005

It is too bad to spoil this nice little calculation of theirs, but we cannot help showing their benighted followers the manner in which they call upon their fancy for their figures. Here, then, in six States, they have actually gained 2,005 votes on the vote of 1866, which they should have gained in Maine alone. We can stand this if you can, in the same proportion it would take ten years for them to carry Pennsylvania! The Copperhead gains are all "in my eye"!

DEMOCRACY AND MORALITY.

On the 4th of September the Democratic County Convention of Philadelphia met and nominated candidates for Sheriff, Register of Wills, &c., and passed a series of resolutions, among which was the following:

"*Twelfth.* That *the Democratic party is pledged* also to revise both Federal and State legislation as to put an end to fiscal imposition on the necessaries of life and the interchange of commodities which enter into the domestic use of every family, *and to modify or abrogate all laws which restrain the intercourse of friends and the innocent amusement and recreation that in a busy world should be vouchsafed to toiling industry.*"

A great many persons in Philadelphia want the Sunday law repealed; this is a bid for their votes, and pledges the Democratic party to modify or abrogate the Sunday law. It is true the Sunday law is not named; and why? Because these people want to sneak the thing through so as not to excite the attention of the moral and religious part of the community.

The Sunday laws were enacted in 1705 and in 1794. They provide against worldly employment on Sunday, against practising on that day any unlawful game, hunting, shooting, sport or diversion, and against drinking and tippling in ale houses and taverns or other public houses or places, and against selling liquors on Sunday.

These laws are not a party issue, and ought not to be. No doubt many Republicans are in favor of modifying the Sunday laws so as to permit street cars to run on Sunday. But this is not the question. We want to direct the attention of the moral and religious men of this community to the above resolution, and to ask them will you vote for the candidates of a party which puts itself under any such pledges as the above? Will you, for the sake of party, pander to a false public sentiment, and under the name of "*innocent amusement*," justify hunting, and fishing, and playing base ball, and military parades, and tippling in ale houses, and all that sort of thing, on Sunday? Do you want to abrogate the quiet Sabbath Day of our Forefathers, and bring about the condition of things that exists at New Orleans, and in many parts of the continent of Europe? Honest Democrats of Bedford County pause ere you vote! Consult your own conscience! Look at the above resolution and see what "*the Democratic party is pledged to do!*"

GROUND AND LOFTY TUMBLING EXTRAORDINARY.

It is commonly regarded as a very clever feat, among acrobats, to ride two horses at the same time even when both are going in the same direction. All such feats are to be completely thrown in the shade by the prodigious performances of that wonderful political acrobat Wm. P. Schell. In his card to the electors of this legislative district his third and fifth pledges read respectively as follows:

3. "I pledge myself to urge the immediate construction of the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsvillsville Rail Road.

5. I pledge myself to urge the restoration of the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road Company."

It is reported of an old rail road engineer, who had figured in a number of collisions, that he declared that he was fully convinced that two trains could not pass each other on the same track, for he had tried it himself and knew it could not be done.

Mr. Schell's experience may not be of so positive a character as this, but he knows quite well that the above pledges are directly antagonistic, that the charter of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville rail-road was repealed in order that the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville charter might be granted, and that the question has been carried to the Supreme Court of the United States where it is now awaiting a decision. While pledging himself to both he knows that neither he nor any other man can accomplish what he pledges himself to. He knows that if the one road is built the other cannot be, that one or the other of the charters must be void. Such is the palpable hypocrisy with which he attempts to hood-wink the people. It is but fair to presume that the other pledges are worthy of about the same amount of faith. He that will deceive in two will deceive in all. Such pledges are worth but little more than oil stock.

THE STATUS OF DESERTERS.

In the late Deserter trial in our Court, Hon. John Cessna, Counsel for the Defendants, asked the Court to instruct the jury as follows:

"1. That the Act of Congress of March 3, 1865, section 21, inflicting a penalty for desertion is Constitutional, and protects the defendants from any penalty in this suit.

"2. That the Act of Assembly of Pennsylvania of June 4, 1866, entitled a "further supplement to the election laws of this Commonwealth" is constitutional, and affords a complete defence to the defendents in this suit.

"3. That if they believed that the defendants in this action acted in good faith in rejecting the vote of plaintiff, then the plaintiff cannot recover.

"4. That there is no such evidence of malice in this case as would warrant the jury in finding a verdict for the plaintiff, and therefore the verdict must be for the defendant."

All of which were affirmed by the Court.

THE Republican party is charged with deliberately sacrificing all the best interests of the country in "order to place in the hands of Southern Negroes the balance of power in the Republic and thus preserve their own rule." This sounds very strange, indeed, when we take into consideration the fact that twenty-three States are radically Republican, and only *five* Copperhead. If the ten seceded States hitched on to the five Copperhead States can over balance twenty-three, then our arithmetic is alt wrong. But be that as it may, William A. Wallace, champion of the Copperhead State Central Committee, makes the assertion.

THE PRESIDENT'S LATE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS, in all of which he is aided and abetted by Copperheads and rebels, have caused a panic in the money market, a rise in gold, and consequent dullness and prostration in business. Let business men everywhere note the fact and vote accordingly. Remember that they who saved the country in the time of its peril, are competent to take care of it in time of peace.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS is a rather costly expenditure, to pay for Copperhead rule in the Poor House. What do the voters of the County think of it? Will it pay to continue Copperhead rule at that rate?

EVER since the rebellion broke out in 1861 the price of gold has risen when the Union cause suffered defeat and fallen when it was victorious. Danger to the country was invariably indicated by a rise in the price of gold. The removal of Stanton, Sickles, and Sheridan, and the issuing of the President's amnesty proclamation, all of which have been approved of and praised by the Copperheads, sent up the price of gold from 130 to 146, 16 per cent. Copperheads may recommend themselves by professions of a sincere desire to economize the public funds, but actions speak louder than words. As long as they praise and advocate the usurping and revolutionary measures of Andrew Johnson, which endanger the peace of the country, send up the price of gold and enhance the cost of the poor man's bread, their hollow professions will pass for what they are, empty, hypocritical promises, which they never intend to fulfil.

THE demagogues who run the party machine, men who are hungry after offices, are willing to do anything to catch votes. In some of the townships in this county they are electioneering against the Republican party because John R. Jordan, the candidate for Treasurer, and Hon. John Cessna, who is prominent as a party leader, are Good Templars, and they have had the mendacity to assert that temperance is an issue this fall. We hope that moral and religious and temperance men will punish these men by voting against them, and learn them not to dare to drag these things into politics, and falsely pretend they are the issues. Let them learn that they loose more votes than they gain by such conduct and they will leave it in the future.

THE *Reading Gazette* (Copperhead) calls upon its readers to "charge home." It seems disposed to have things done in military style now that the war is over. The charges made during the war, by a great many Copperheads in these parts, were toward the Alegheny mountains and other unknown regions. If they called that charging home it certainly did not hurt their friends, the rebels, very much, but on the contrary was in their behalf. The "charges home" now called for by the *Gazette* are still of the same style, in behalf of traitors and rebels.

"WOE IS ME," Judge Woodward! This gentleman, who is about to retire from the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, has been nominated by the Cops for Congress in the 12th District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Charles Dennison. Within the last few weeks it has been discovered that the Judge is a native of New England—this insures his defeat, if the Cops are consistent. What a terrible thing it is "to be slaughtered in the house of your friends!"

WHEN the Cops talk of Radical extravagance, why don't they tell the people that, at the end of Buchanan's administration in 1861, after twelve years of peace and eight years of Democratic rule, the government was handed over to Lincoln's administration not only millions in debt, but bankrupt and unable to borrow a dollar of money; such was the last example of Democratic economy. If the people want the country bankrupted again, let them vote the Copperhead ticket.

THE *Gazette* as well as a large proportion of the Copperhead press, insists that Judge Sharswood in Borie v. Trott decided that where an individual contracts to pay in gold he cannot make payments in paper. We admit that this was the question before the Court, but Judge Sharswood travelled out of the record to decide that Greenbacks and Government currency were unconstitutional. This is what we insist upon and we challenge successful contradiction.

HON. WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman of the Copperhead State Central Committee, in an address lately issued to his adherents, admits that the Copperhead party opposes negro suffrage because the negroes will vote the Republican ticket. This is the kind of material of which the Copperhead party is made. They would reject the second coming of the Messiah, if they thought He might say or do aught that would militate against their degenerate and effete party.

IT is very strange that there are two thousand Republicans in Bedford County who have applied to the *Gazette* to ascertain whether we are in favor of Negro Suffrage. We expect to hear pretty soon that the *Gazette* is the organ of the Republicans. Come, old chap, be honest for once in your life, don't you only desire to make a little political capital? Imagine our thumb to our nose with our fingers cutting figures in the foreground!

MR. SCHELL, it is said, has promised the people of Southampton to have a special act of the legislature passed authorizing the organization of a company to erect one big mountain out of all their hills, or if this should be discovered to be impracticable to have them all leveled. We shall publish a Card with the additional pledges next week.

THE Copperheads are loud in their cries about extravagant expenditure of public funds, and make strong profession of a desire to economize. Had they not better try a little practice of what they preach in the county affairs? Actions speak louder than words, and their deeds give the lie to their professions. Voters, remember this when you go to the polls.

"ONCE upon a time" a man went up to the Temple to pray, and this was his prayer: "Oh! Lord, I thank Thee that I am not as other men, and especially not as yonder publican." So Mr. Schell is devoutly thankful that he is such a good free-railroad man, and not like Richards and Weller. Pshaw! Do you think people are born fools!

THE Copperheads are continually ringing the changes on the public debt and heavy taxes. Why don't they also tell the people that they and their rebel friends are responsible for both? Why not tell the whole truth? The people know it and will vote accordingly.

DOES the *Gazette* deny that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that the Act of Congress disfranchising deserters is Constitutional?

"All Northern radicals, had they lived South would have been secessionists. And all the extreme Southern secessionists, had they lived North, would have been abolitionists.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

How do you account for the fact that all Northern Copperheads were Secessionists? According to this doctrine, had they lived South they would have been Union men. How unfortunate it is that they did not!

MR. Schell comes out in a card in the last *Gazette* and puts himself under NINE PLEDGES, and all on the subject of rail-roads! Strange that he needs such a hedging round with pledges! One would suppose that *one* honest pledge would be enough. He must doubt himself. We don't wonder at it.

THE Democracy of this county have PALMER-ed many of their adherents within the last few years, and the only manner in which they can now regain the confidence of the people is to MOSEY off most KERR-sorily to the support of some tangible POINTS. We think they had better vote for Moses A.!

THE Cops failed to have Greenbacks wiped out, because they did not have Judge Sharswood upon the Supreme Bench, they now intend to remedy the matter by placing him where he can accomplish their purpose. If you want the obligations of the Government sustained, vote for Hon. Henry W. Williams!

THE word MENGEL ought to be a corruption of the word *mingle*. A certain William Shakspeare once wrote of this gentleman and his professions.

"Black *Spirits* and white,
Blue *Spirits* and gray!
Mingle, mingle, mingle
You that mingle may."

Vote for Jordan.

THE Cops talk very glibly about Radical extravagance and an enormous debt, while Andy Johnson, the man after their own heart, goes on purchasing all the ice-bergs and Esquimaux to the North Pole. The Cops are great on human chattels; since they can't buy and sell negroes they are determined to traffic in Esquimaux.

THE Poor house has been returned by several Grand Juries, composed of many of the best Democrats in the county, as an utterly unfit asylum for the poor and indigent. Put a Republican into the Board and see whether it won't work a change! Vote for Adam Ullery!

Mr. SCHELL will "pledge" himself next week to have special Legislation declaring that the moon is not made out of "Green Cheese," but of the best "Schweitzer Kase," and in favor of the organization of a German company for the purpose of building a railroad to that point forthwith.

THE Republicans expect to elect Mr. Kirk a most excellent man beyond a peradventure, though a number of Copperheads now and then say he is an Abolitionist and they are bound to beat him. Another evidence that the Cops don't read!

DEMOCRATS, you that have been regarding the manner in which the Poor House taxes have been applied for the last ten years, don't you think it would be well to elect just one Republican into the Board? Vote for Adam Ullery!

THE FIRST STEP TOWARD REPUDIATION is the decrying of the public debt and the taxes necessary to pay it. To make both odious is the first object of the repudiators. The Copperheads are busily engaged in this initiatory movement.

MECHANIC, that one hundred dollar greenback put away for safe keeping, for a wet day, is to be declared worthless, unconstitutional, if Judge Sharswood is placed on the Supreme Bench. Vote for Hon. Henry W. Williams!

FARMER, that one thousand dollar Government Bond laid away in your secretary, is to be declared not worth the paper upon which it is written if Judge Sharswood be elected. Vote for Hon. Henry W. Williams!

VOTERS, if you desire the hundreds of millions of Greenbacks and Government Bonds declared unconstitutional and worthless, vote for Judge Sharswood, if not, vote for Hon. Henry W. Williams!

WILL the Pittsburgh *Post* tell us whether its party is generally in favor of a Free Railroad Law? We are under the impression that there were only five or six Cops in the last Legislature who voted for this measure!

BEDFORD county has not a single railroad interest but will be as ably and as influentially supported by Messrs. Richards and Weller as they can possibly be by Hon Wm. P. Schell. Vote for Richards and Weller!

RICHARDS AND WELLER require no "pledges" to satisfy the people of their integrity and the worthiness of their intentions The people have found them true to their interests. Vote for Richards and Weller!

JORDAN has the reputation of being a "hard road to travel." Mr. Mengel will realize this before 7 o'clock P. M. on the second Tuesday of October. Every body votes for Jordan!

THE Cops of this State have been casting any amount of reproach upon their allies down in the nut-meg State. They scorn the idea of a man being born down there. We wonder how their Connecticut friends like it?

THE loose manner in which the business of the county has been conducted for many years calls for a change in the Commissioners' office. Vote for Karns!

THE Railroad interests appear to be looking up in this county! When people become candidates the "harp of a thousand strings" is generally called into requisition!

IT is reported that our friend Schell has visited the Northern and North-eastern portions of the county and promised each locality a RAILROAD!

SOLDIERS, don't forget Capt. John S. Swartz, a gallant comrade. Vote for Swartz.

IF you desire to avoid $10,000 deficits in the public accounts, vote for Capt. Swartz for Auditor!

IF you desire honest men in the next Legislature, whose record cannot be impeached, vote for Richards and Weller!

OUR Legislative candidates have been tried and the report comes up from the theater of their labors that they are honest. Vote for Richards and Weller!

THE Democrats who follow the *Gazette* in demanding reform will vote for William Karns. This is the only way in which reform can be brought about! Vote for Karns!

LABORER, do you want the currency which pays you for your daily toil declared worthless. If not, vote for Hon. Henry W. Williams!

THE Cops in Southampton and Cumberland Valley are very much put out with Mr. Schell for not PLEDGING them a railroad! Come give them a "PLEDGE!"

IF you desire to have the Poor House accounts properly kept and to stop all leaks in the shape of enormous deficits, vote for Adam Ullery!

VOTE the whole Republican ticket and you can realize the proud satisfaction of a clear conscience!

IF you want the Poor House of Bedford county to be made a decent receptacle for the unfortunate, vote for Adam Ullery!

IT is about time that the people have a change in the Commissioners' office. Vote for Karns!

IF you desire a District Attorney who will not leave for parts unknown with other people's money, vote for Points!

IF you desire a District Attorney who is both honest and capable, vote for Points!

THE victims of Palmer should take a look before they leap, and—vote for Points!

VALUABLE TRACTS OF

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3,-tf. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

NEW FANCY AND MILLINERY STORE

UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION!

MRS. BORDER & CO.,
(at the store lately occupied by Mrs. Carn & Co.,) have just received the best assortment of FANCY, DRY AND MILLINERY GOODS that has ever been brought to this place, which they will sell VERY LOW FOR CASH; consisting, in part, of PERSIAN TWILLS,
WOOL DE LAINES,
PURE MOHAIR LUSTRES,
DE LAINES,
CALICOS,
MUSLINS,
WHITE COLORED CAMBRICS,
SACKING FLANNELS,
CLOTH FOR SACKS, &c.,
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHAWLS,
NOTIONS, in great variety, Kid, Beaver, Buck, Silk, Lisle and Cotton Gloves; Lamb's Wool, Merino and Cotton Hose, for Ladies and Gentlemen; Dress Buttons and Trimmings in great variety, Paper and Linen Cuffs and Collars for ladies and gents. Worsted and Cotton Broiding, Braids, Velvet Ribbons, black and bright colors, Crape Veils, and Silk Tissue for Veils; Hopkins' "Own Make" Hoop Skirts, all sizes; G. W. Laird's Bloom of Youth, for the complexion, &c.
MILLINERY GOODS OF ALL KINDS,
consisting of Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, &c. ☞Millenery work done on short notice, in the neatest and latest styles.
☞Call and see for yourselves before buying elsewhere. We will show our goods with pleasure free of charge. [May103m.]

LEWISTOWN FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP.

REESE & SLAGLE, Pro's.

O. K. DAVIS, Sup't.

Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable and Stationary Saw Mills. Iron and Brass Castings made and fitted up for Mills, Factories, Forges, Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c. We call the attention of Tanners to our oven for burning tan under Steam Boilers.

TERMS REASONABLE. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

May 17.-6m. REESE & SLAGLE.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!

The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing **180** acres, **95** of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, **95** acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Helsel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. **Price $4000.**
TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
June 21, 1867-tf Real Estate Agents.

THE MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.
March 2: 1yr.

NEW ARRIVAL.
JUST RECEIVED AT
M. C. FETTERLY'S FANCY STORE,

STRAW HATS and BONNETS,
STRAW ORNAMENTS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES and HANDKERCHIEFS,
BEAD TRIMMINGS and BUTTONS,
HOSIERY and GLOVES,
WHITE GOODS,
PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS,
BALMORALS and HOOP SKIRTS,
FANCY GOODS and NOTIONS,
LADIE'S and CHILDREN'S SHOES.
Our assortment contains all that is
NEW and DESIRABLE,
Thankful for former liberal patronage, we hope to be able to merit a continuance from all our customers. Please call and see our new stock.
May 31.

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

BRYANT, STRATTON & KIMBERLY'S
Cor. 10th and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

YOUNG MEN
prepared for the Counting Room and Business Life in General.

THEORY AND PRACTICE
combined by means of Banks, Business Houses and the use of all kinds of Business Paper.

THIS INSTITUTION
is endorsed by the leading business men of the City.

STUDENTS RECEIVED AT ANY TIME.
COLLEGE OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
For particulars send for circulars.
aug30:3m

RICHARD V. LEO & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,
BEDFORD, PA.
The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand everything in their line of manufacture.
Bureaus, Dressing Stands, Parlor and Extension Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Washstands, &c. &c.
will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. They have also added to their stock,
French Cottage Suits,
Marble Top Tables,
Cane Chairs,
Sofas,
Tete-a-Tetes, &c. &c. &c.
Eastern manufacture.
Having purchased the stock and tools of Thos. Merwine, (late Wm. Stahl's) they have added the same to their manufactory.
COFFINS will also be made to order, and a HEARSE always in readiness to attend funerals. Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.
☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.
aug.23:3m RICHARD V. LEO & CO.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED
to solicit orders for a new BIBLE DICTIONARY. Complete in one volume. This Dictionary embodies the results of the most recent study, research and investigation, of about sixty-five of the most eminent and advanced Biblical Scholars now living. Clergymen of all denominations approve it, and regard it as the best work of the kind in the English Language, and one which ought to be in the hands of every Bible reader in the land.
In circulating this work, Agents will find a pleasant and profitable employment. The numerous objections which are usually encountered in selling ordinary works will not exist with *this*.
But, on the contrary, encouragement and friendly aid will attend the Agent, making his labors agreeable, useful, and lucrative.
Ladies, retired Clergymen, School Teachers, Farmers, Students, and all others who possess energy, are wanted to assist in canvassing every Town and County in the country, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered.
For particulars, apply to, or address,
PARMLEE BROTHERS,
sep6:6t. 722 Sansom street, Philadelphia.

IRON WATER PIPE.

HARTLEY & METZGER are now prepared to furnish all sizes of GALVANIZED IRON WATER PIPE at remarkably LOW rates. This pipe is pure, will last a *lifetime*, can be run in all directions, and is the very thing to carry that crystal spring right to your door.
Also, HYDRAULIC RAMS, FORCE PUMPS, BATH TUBS, &c. &c., furnished to order.
"BUCKEYE REAPERS."
"FARMER MOWERS."
RUSSELL REAPERS and MOWERS.
Green Castle Cradles, stacks of Scythes, Snaths, &c., and all kinds of tools for harvesting.
june14 HARTLEY & METZGER.

1,000 DOLLARS REWARD!

The place to buy goods and SAVE your GREENBACKS, is at the GREAT BARGAIN STORE of
G. R. & W. OSTER,
Who will sell from this date until the 20th of September next, prior to closing to extend and otherwise repair their Store room,) their ENTIRE STOCK at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Many gooods at and below COST.
Bedford, Aug. 23:6w

SILVER'S WASH POWDER.
SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.
MAKES WASHING A PASTIME
AND MONDAY A FESTIVAL
SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT.
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Chemists and Wholesale Druggists,
137 North Third street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 16,1866.-1yr.

Colgate's Aromatic Vegetable Soap.
A superior **Toilet Soap,** prepared from refined **Vegetable Oils,** in combination with **Glycerine,** and especially designed for the use of **Ladies** and for the **Nuesery.** Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivalled. For sale by all druggists. may21:1y

S. S. CAMPBELL & Co.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS,
and wholesale dealers in
FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C., &C
No. 303 Race Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Also manufacturers of all kinds of
☞**Molasses Candy & Cocoanut Work**
October 26, 1yr

THE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will re-open on MONDAY, SEPT. 2d, in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church.
Principal, Mrs. C. V. R. BONNEY.
TERMS, per quarter of ten weeks, $6 to $10.
REFERENCES.—O. E. Shannon, T. R. Gettys, W. P. Schell, A. King, Jacob Reed, G. W. Rupp.
Bedford, Aug. 30:3m

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.
By direction of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, the undersigned will, at his office, in Bedford, on Sept. 14, 1867, take testimony to supply the place of lost deeds and perfect the title of Moses Robison to the estate of his father, George Robison late of Monroe tp., dec'd.
aug30:3t JOHN P. REED, Commissioner.

ADMINISTRATRIXS' SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
The subscriber, Attorney in fact of and for MARY E. STONER, to whom, as administratrix of the estate of WILLIAM STONER, late of Monroe township, Bedford co., deceased, was granted by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, an order for the sale of the real estate of said deceased, will in pursuance of said order, and power of attorney, by the said Mary E. Stoner to him given, expose to sale on the premises by public outcry on SATURDAY, the 5th of October, the following described real estate, viz:
A tract of land situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, containing 348 acres, more or less, about 100 acres of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation, (part being good meadow land) while the balance is covered with very excellent timber. A good orchard, good spring of water and good buildings are upon the property. This tract adjoins lands of George Vonstine, John Nycum, Nancy Davis and others, and will be offered upon the following terms: One third at confirmation of sale, and the remaining two thirds in two equal annual payments thereafter, secured by judgment bonds with interest from time of confirmation. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day.
JAMES CARNELL,
sep20:3t Att'y in fact for Mary E. Stoner.

ESTATE OF ABRAHAM KEAGY, dec'd.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of the above named Abraham Keagy, late of the township of Middle Woodberry, in the county of Bedford, deceased, have been granted to John S. Hetrick and John Keagy, residing in the said township of Middle Woodberry. All persons therefore having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, are requested to make the same known to the said John S. Hetrick or the said John Keagy, without delay.
J. S. HETRICK,
sep20: JOHN KEAGY.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, Auditor to settle exceptions to the Account of D. A. T. Black, Administrator of the estate of Jesse McDonald, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will sit for the purposes of his appointment, at his office in Bedford, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of October next, at 1 o'clock P. M. All interested are requested to be present.
sep20:3t J. T. KEAGY, Auditor.

J. R. SPEER, M. D., and A. M. SPEER, M. D., Having associated themselves together in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, respectfully offer their services to the public; the former in the various branches of the profession; the latter more particularly in the treatment of the
DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.
Dr. A. M. SPEER having availed himself during the last fifteen years of the advantages afforded by the best hospitals and teachers in this country and in Europe, for obtaining a thorough knowledge of the structure and diseases of those important organs, will hereafter devote special attention to their medical and surgical treatment.
Office, No. 196 PENN Street, two doors from St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.
Office hours—9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 5 P. M. sep13:3m

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERIES, &C.
The Rev. H. HECKERMAN & SON have purchased the *DRUG STORE* of J. L. LEWIS, on Juliana street, Bedford, where they are now receiving and intend always to keep on hand, a large assortment of
DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
STATIONERY,
(plain and fancy,)
BEST QUALITY OF TOBACCO,
Best brands of SEGARS, SEGARRES, &c. Also,
PATENT MEDICINES,
and everything else to be enquired for at a drug store. Physicians will be supplied with everything in their line, on favorable terms. All ORDERS promptly attended to and all PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded.
By careful and strict attention to business, they hope to merit a liberal share of the public patronage. July 26.3m

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
We the undersigned having done business under the name and firm of Stover & Holsinger, do hereby give notice that said firm has this day, by mutual consent, been dissolved.
The notes and books of said firm will be left in the hands of C. R. STOVER for collection, at their old stand.
C. R. STOVER,
JOSIAH HOLSINGER.
Woodberry, May 27, 1867.
The business will be conducted under the name and firm of C. R. STOVER & CO. Thankful for past favors we would respectfully ask a continuation for the future. We invite the public to call and examine our stock of goods, as we shall, as before, keep a general assortment of all articles usually kept in a country store.
June 28:3m C. R. STOVER & CO.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
Two lots in the City of Omaha Nebraska.
Two tracts of 160 acres each within three miles of a depot on the Pacific Rail Road back of Omaha.
First tract of bottom lands timbered and prarie two miles from Omaha City.
One third of 7,000 acres in Fulton County Pa., including valuable Ore, mineral and timber lands near Fort Littleton.
Over 4,000 acres of valuable ore, coal and timber lands in West Virginia.
Also, A lot of ground (about one acre) at Willow Tree, in Snake Spring Township, on Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike, three miles East of Bedford, with frame dwelling house, cooper shop, stable, &c. thereon erected.
Also, 320 acres of land in Woodbury co., Iowa.
O. E. SHANNON,
June 21,-tf Bedford, Penna.

COTTAGE SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
POTTSTOWN, PENN'A.
This institution is located on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, two hour's ride from Philadelphia. The next yearly session will open on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, to continue ten months. Terms for Boarding and Tuition for the ten months $260. Extras at the usual rates.
For further information send for circular to
Rev. JOHN MOORE, Principal.
July 26:2m.

HOOSIER
GRAIN DRILLS,
AND
KEYSTONE CLOVER HULLERS,
FOR SALE.
These Drills are a *first class* article, warranted equal if not superior to any others. The hoes can be set zigzag if desired for rough ground. Sows all kinds of grain and grass seeds. PRICE **$90,** and *warranted.* The Clover Huller is a very superior article; hulls and cleans from 25 to 40 bushels per day. PRICE **$95,** and *warranted.*
PETER H. SHIRES.
Bedford, Aug. 22, 1867.

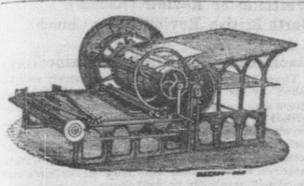
NOTICE!
THE CASH SYSTEM IN FASHION!
The undersigned takes this method of requesting all persons indebted to him to call and settle their accounts. On and after OCTOBER 1, 1867, he will sell goods FOR CASH and APPROVED PRODUCE ONLY, having been convinced, by experience, that the CASH system is the best for his customers as well as himself.
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
aug. 23:3m

NOTICE.
All in our debt will please bear in mind, we are now preparing to make our Fall purchases, and *must have* money. *In many cases longer indulgence cannot be given,* and we earnestly hope all who know they *have not paid us,* will read this notice, come forward and pay up at once. Our terms are six months credit, and upon all accounts we charge interest after due.
Aug. 8, 1867. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.
(*Founded and endowed by Hon. Asa Packer.*)
The second year opens September 1st, for Students in the 1st and 2d classes, and in the special schools of ENGINEERING, (Civil, Mechanical and Mining,) and of ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY. Applicants examined from the 15th to the 29th of August, For registers, with particulars apply to HENRY COPPEE, LL. D.,
August 2:4t. President.

LUMBER.
60,000 feet OAK, WHITE and YELLOW PINE LUMBER on hand and for sale by
J. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
june14:3mos. Bloody Run, Pa.

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 27, 1867.

LOYAL MEN TO THE RESCUE!!

Shall Congress be Sustained and Loyal People Rule, or a Usurping President be Upheld and Vile Traitors Govern? Let the People Answer.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS

Union Republican Meetings will be held at the following places during the progress of the present campaign. It is earnestly hoped that the loyal men who sustained the Government during the struggle for Liberty and Union, and all who fought for the maintenance of the Right will participate, and hear the issues of the compaign fully discussed. Let every meeting be well attended!

PLEASANTVILLE, Friday Evening, Oct. 4, 6 o'clock p. m.

CENTREVILLE, Saturday, October 5, 3 o'clock p. m.

SCHELLSBURG, Saturday, October 5, 1 o'clock, p. m.

FOOT OF DRY RIDGE, Saturday, Oct. 5, 6 o'clock, p.m.

CLEARVILLE, Saturday Oct. 5, 2 o'clock p. m.

ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL HOUSE, Monday Evening Oct. 7, 6 o'clock, p. m.

RAINSBURG, Monday Evening, Oct. 7, 6 o'clock, p. m.

IMLERS SCHOOL HOUSE, Monday, Evening Oct. 7, 6 o'clock, p. m.

By order of the Republican County Committee, J. H. LONGENECKER, Chm.
D. S. ELLIOTT, Secy.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT.—A negro named John Brown, attacked Miss Elnora Filler, at a point on the path leading from the wire-suspension bridge to her mother's residence on the opposite side of Dr. Anderson's meadow, on last Friday night, and mal-treated her in a most brutal and fiendish manner. Miss Filler had left her mother's residence early in the evening to attend the meeting of the Normal Literary Society, but rain fell copiously about seven o'clock, and fearing lest it might keep up to a late hour in the night, she determined to return home as soon as the rain abated. She was accompanied by different parties to the middle of the bridge. The night was very dark, and while crossing the meadow she became cognizant that some one was passing her in the same direction that she was going. In a moment the fiend seized her head with his left arm and clasped her throat with his right hand, preventing an out-cry, and hurling her to the earth. She resisted his hellish purposes with all her strength; in the midst of the struggle the fiend drew his knife and threatened to cut her throat; fortunately the young lady, in her desperation, succeeded in wrenching it from him, and cutting his hand very severely. At this juncture, while pleading for her life, two young men passed within a few rods of where the outrage was being committed, whom, it is presumed, he over-heard, and fled.

Miss Filler's throat was terribly bruised and swollen, her face badly skinned, and her hand cut. Otherwise she escaped uninjured. Brown has not been arrested up to the present writing, though it is not possible that he will escape.

This brutal outrage has caused, as it should, considerable excitement in this community, and all good citizens have expressed themselves in favor of the severest punishment of the fiend who would thus attack a defenseless female; but the most dastardly outrage, next to that above stated, is an effort on the part of some small-fisted Copperhead politicians, to make political capital out of this matter. This is most infamous! *John Brown was made drunk on Copperhead whiskey, and under its influence he became a fiend!* Nevertheless, drunk or sober, the crime is the same, and having been committed, if captured, he must suffer the extreme penalty of the law; both white and black accord this, why then try to make political capital out of it? If a white man had committed the crime would these same Copperheads have advanced the argument that his race was not entitled to political rights? No; but a negro, made a fiend by their whiskey, commits the crime, and at once they endeavor to manipulate public sentiment. Shame! Shame!

There is not a negro, be his mental capacity ever so small, who justifies this deed—not one. And it is singularly unfortunate for the honest, moral and patriotic colored men, and their friends, who have been laboring earnestly for the elevation of the colored race, that such fiends as John Brown should bubble up to the surface to make capital for three cent Copperhead politicians. But it is only another argument in favor of a continuation of their earnest labors. The only way in which such outrages can be avoided, is to educate such animals and make them aware of their moral responsibility. The same argument that adopted Common Schools, viz: Educate the masses and you will keep them out of your Poor Houses, your Jails, and your Penitentiaries, is the argument in this case.

We desire to contrast the appended article enumerating a series of crimes with the above related. The fiend who commits these is a good Democrat, no doubt:

The Memphis *Post* gives the following narrative of a series of terrible murders near Mariana, Ark.—The facts furnished us are stated to be derived from white persons, who witnessed the murders on the plantation and in the courtroom. The statements are corroborated by colored people and the evidence elicited on the coroner's inquest.

On Monday, preceding the outrage, Bradley swore on the plantation that he would "kill some damned nigger before Saturday night." When expostulated with he replied, "It would not be the first time that he had run off for killing a damned scoundrel."

On Friday morning he quarreled with a crippled negro, who was not a field hand and not subject to his orders, and ended by beating the invalid over the head with a club. A brother of the man remonstrated with Bradley when Bradley instantly menaced him with a revolver. Another brother, some forty yards distant and the only negro in the field that was armed, called to Bradley, telling him it was an outrage to beat the cripple, and demanding that he cease. Bradley turned upon him, and instantly commenced firing. The first shot brought down one of the women, the ball piercing the brain. After the second shot, the armed negro drew his revolver and returned the fire, advancing on Bradley. The latter, distrusting the success in such a contest, retired a few paces to the house, caught up a fowling-piece, and resting it upon the fence or gate, aimed deliberately at the negro, then not more than ten paces distant.

In this attitude both caps missed fire. He then precipitately fled, pursued by the colored men, who, however, returned promptly and peacefully at the request of the lady of the plantation, who witnessed the entire affray. Bradley proceeded to Mariana, secured a warrant and posse, returning the same evening for the arrest of four of the men. The officer was informed by the lady of the plantation of what had been done, and Bradley was charged in his presence with the murder of the woman. The men, however, were arrested and confined. On Saturday morning they were put upon trial; Bradley appearing, heavily armed, as the witness for the prosecution. When his statement was made the Court informed the prisoners they could ask the witness any question they wished.

In the cross-examination of the witness, one of the men contradicted, in a respectful manner, a statement of Bradley. Immediately he displayed his arms. The magistrate commanded the peace, and directed the prisoner to proceed. He attempted to do so, by repeating what he had said, and called upon one of the other men to confirm what he said. Bradley then drew his revolver knocked one of the prisoners down and fired at a second, who saved himself by striking the assassin's arm and throwing off the ball. A third one attempted to escape through a back door. He was shot through the head, and fell. While down the murderer stood over him, firing two balls through his body. Returning to the first man, still down, he aimed and fired a ball through his brain, killing him instantly, and then retired from the scene.

FARMERS, Mechanics, Manufacturers, every body attend the Agricultural Fair on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th.

THE following resolutions were unanimously adopted by Saxton Lodge, No.275, I.O. of G. T., Sept. 16th, 1867.

Inasmuch as it has pleased Almighty God, in the dispensation of his providence, to remove from the world our worthy brother, William H. Russell, and to remind us by his death of the uncertainty of life, and that we who remain are but "dust and ashes," it is solemnly,

Resolved, By Saxton Lodge, No. 275, I. O. of G. T. of which the deceased was a respected member, that with reverence and fear we do acknowledge the operation of the Divine Ruler of life and death, in this instance of mortality which affects so closely our fraternity and ourselves.

Resolved, That the family of the deceased have our deep and unfeigned sympathy in this their bereavement, and that the comfortable assurance be given them of the devout trust we entertain that "their loss is his gain."

Resolved, That as a token of respect to the memory of our departed brother, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, and also published in the Monthly Circular and Huntingdon and Bedford county papers.

W. W. GEPHART,
S. S. FLUCK,
ELI EICHELBERGR.
Committee.

FARMERS, Mechanics, Manufacturers, every body attend the Agricultural Fair on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th

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FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—A melancholy accident occurred at the Arandale Farm, on Saturday last, which nearly resulted fatally to a young man named Kegg, a resident of Colerain township. Mr. Kegg was engaged in feeding a threshing machine when, by some means, his arm was drawn into the cogs of the tumbling shaft, and terribly lacerated. His breast was also cut and bruised considerably, and other parts of his person somewhat injured. In the opinion of the Surgeon, had the cut in his arm been one eighth of an inch deeper, a large artery would have been severed, and he would certainly have bled to death before assistance could have been rendered him. This is the first accident of this kind that we have had to record thus far this fall, but by our exchanges we notice a more or less number in nearly every county. Folks engaged about machinery can not be too careful,—the loss of life and limbs often being the result of carelessness.

FARMERS, Mechanics, Manufacturers, every body attend the Agricultural Fair on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th.

ANY person desiring a Scholarship of the Quaker City College, Philadelphia, one of the best Business Colleges in the United States, can be supplied, on reasonable terms, by applying to us.-tf.

INFORMATION is wanted in regard to th time when, place where and circumstances under which Peter Shedron, late a private in Company H, 22nd Regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry volunteers was *wounded*, and from the effects of which he died at Fredrick City, Maryland, on or about the 5th day of July, 1864. Shedron became detached from his command while on a retreat from Martinsburg, Virginia, on the 3d of July, 1864 and joined a wagon train going through to Fredrick City. Any person acquainted with the facts in the case will confer a great favor upon his widow and orphans by communicating them to the editors of the INQUIRER. tf.

FARMERS, Mechanics, Manufacturers, every body attend the Agricultural Fair on the 2nd 3rd and 4th.

THE GALAXY FOR OCTOBER, contains On Fortune-Hunting, by W. H. Whitmore; Paris and the Parisians, by Eugene Benson; John, by Berthy S. Scrantom; The Poor Whites of the South, by E. B. Seabrook; Mexican Armies and Generals, by A. Conquest Clarke; In the Enemy's Lines, by James Franklin Fitts, American Cookery, by Pierre Blot; Steven Lawrence, Yeoman, by Mrs. Edwards; Waiting for the Verdict, by Mrs. R. H. Davis; and Nebulæ by the Editor.

The price of The Galaxy is $3 50 a year; two copies for $6.

Address W. C. & F. P. Church,
No. 39 Park Row, New York.

FARMERS, Mechanics, Manufacturers, every body attend the Agricultural Fair on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th.

A GENTLEMAN of great medical knowledge says that a more genial, wholesome and effectual tonic and appetizer than Drake's Celebrated Plantation Bitters was never discovered. He recommends it for Dyspepsia, for Liver Complaint, for Exhaustion, Weakness, for a want of Appetite, and for Mental Depression. It is an agreeable stimulant, and is equally adapted to young and old. Persons of sedentary habits, like clergymen, lawyers, merchante, and delicate females are particularly benefited by its use. 2t.

THE POTATO ROT.—The Lancaster and other papers are complaining that the growing crop of Potatoes in their respective neighborhood is considerably effected by the rot. We have heard no complaint from our farmers on this subject. If the crop is injured it will be owing to the wet weather, of which we had more than during any Summer within the "recollection of the oldest inhabitant," but it is earnestly hoped that the crop will not be seriously injured, as it is really second only in importance to the wheat and corn crops.

FARMERS, Mechanics, Manufacturers, every body, attend the Agricultural Fair on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th.

EUREKA!—A Democrat who does not want an office has been found! The Democratic nominee for County Auditor, says the *Ebensburg* (Cambria County) *Alleghanian*, writes to the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee declining to run. He says he will be engaged in teaching school next winter and could not conveniently attend the meetings of the Board. We trust the interests of Cambria county will not suffer from this unparallelled escapade on the part of a Democrat.

EVERYBODY is expected to attend the Agricultural Fair, in this place on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of October.

TOURNAMENT.—A tournament came off at Huntingdon last Friday, which was attended by a vast number of people. The contest was intensely exciting and resulted in Mr. Charles Anderson being declared the victorious knight; who selected Miss Nannie, daughter of D. Blair, Esq., as queen of love and beauty.

EVERYBODY is expected to attend the Agricultural Fair, in this place on the 2nd, 3nd and 4th of October.

ANY person desiring a life Scholarship in any one of Bryant, Strattan & Co.'s chain of National Commercial Colleges, can be supplied by applying to this office. These are the finest Commercial Colleges in America. Price $40, from which we will deduct 25 per cent. tf

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EVERYBODY is expected to attend the Agricultural Fair, in this place, on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of October.

DETERMINED RASCALS.—The two convicts who escaped from the West Virginia penitentiary some time ago, and were subsequently arrested and held by the authorities of Somerset, have again succeeded in breaking jail.

EVERYBODY is expected to attend the Agricultural Fair, in this place, on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of October.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mr. Smith of Napier Township was seriously injured on Saturday, 21st, while falling a tree, by the breaking off of a dead limb which in falling struck him on the head. He is now reported as lying in a critical condition.

EVERYBODY is expected to attend the Agricultural Fair, in this place, on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of October,

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OH YES! DEALERS IN SEGARS, TAKE NOTICE that D. W. Crouse has constantly on hand a large stock of all kinds of Segars, which he will sell very low. Give him a call.

EVERYBODY is expected to attend the Agricultural Fair, in this place, on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of October.

DIED.

At her residence, on the Glade Pike, in Allegheny township, Somerset co. on the 12th, inst., Mrs. MARIA, consort of Peter R. Hillegass, aged 52 years, 2 months and 7 days.

The death of this Christian woman has cast a gloom over a large circle of relations and friends. But most sadly does it effect her bereaved husband and children.

They mourn, however, not without hope. The diseased was dedicated to the Lord in infancy, by Holy Baptism. In early life she was instructed in the doctrines of our Holy Religion, and received into full communion with the Reformed Church by confirmation.

She dearly loved the church of her fathers, and continued to be a consistent, faithful and active member to the day of her death.

She was an effectionate wife—a loving mother and a kind neighbor. On the 14th, inst., her remains were taken to the Reformed Church of Schellsburg, where appropriate services were held in the presence of a large and sympathizing congregation. She was burried in the Chestnut Ridge Union Cemetery, with two of her children, who preceeded her to the land of rest. Thus another christian pilgrim has reached her eternal home, and now enjoys that rest, which remaineth for the people of God.

"I heard the voice of Jesus say,
Come unto me and rest;
Lay down, thou weary one, lay down,
Thy head upon my breast."

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 18th, in the Methodist Church, by Rev. B. G. W. Ried, Mr. AUGUSTUS CARVER to Miss SARAH FARQUHAR, both of Bedford Borough.

Accompanying the above notice we received a bountiful supply of delicious cake. The happy pair have the best wishes of the printer. May their journey through life be joyous and happy; may no storms arise, but pleasant breezes ever wait them onward to sweeter joys and more ecstatic bliss; may no clouds obscure the sunshine of their lives, but all be as one long bright summer day, and may they enjoy its twilight even beyond the allotted three scors years and ten, in all the good things of this world and the assurance of the blessings of that to come. L.

On Wednesday morning, September 25th, 1867, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Bedford, by Rev. B. G. W. Ried, MOSES A. POINTS and Miss BELLE C. BLYMYER.

On the same day, by the same, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Bedford, Mr. DAVID PROSSER and Miss MARY BOOR.

The happy pair have our best wishes for their success in life. "Faint heart never won fair lady."

On the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. John Bowers, Mr. JACOB S. GUYER, of S. Woodberry, to Miss AMANDA J. FEASTER, of St. Clair.

On the 18th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Chester Covell, GEORGE H. CHASE to Miss MARY A. DICKEY, all of Buda, Ill.

Huntingdon papers please copy.

On the 12th inst., by Mr. John S. Holsinger, V. D. M., Mr. JOSEPH ROUZER to Miss SUSAN R. SMITH, both of Bedford county.

In Londonderry tp., Bedford co., on the 19th inst., by Rev. E. Buhrman, Mr. J. W. MADORE and Miss LIZZIE WILHELM, of Bedford co.

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Londonderry tp., Bedford co., on or about the 15th of July last, a RED COW, with spotted sides—no other marks, and supposed to be about 9 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Sept 27:3t LEVI CARPENTER.

COMMISSION DE LUNATICO INQUIRENDO.—The undersigned appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, Commissioner to inquire whether Valentine Steckman, of West Providence township, is a lunatic or not, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Bedford, on *Tuesday, the 15th day of October*, 1867, when all interested can attend. M. A. POINTS,

sep27:4t Commissioner.

CARD.—*To the Electors of Bedford, Fulton and Somerset Counties:*

I have been nominated for a seat in the Legislature, without any solicitation on my part, for the purpose, as I am informed, of advancing the rail-road, mining and other interests of the district. These considerations have induced me to accept the nomination.

In order that there may be no doubt as to my position, in the event of my election, I take this method of declaring my intentions:

1. I pledge myself to use all honorable means, for the advancement of your several interests.

2. I pledge myself to urge the passage of a fair and liberal free rail-road law.

3. I pledge myself to urge the immediate construction of the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville Rail Road, and in case that cannot be done,

4. I pledge myself to urge the passage of an independent charter for a rail road from Harrisburg to Pittsburg.

5. I pledge myself to urge the restoration of the charter of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Rail road Company.

5. I pledge myself to urge the incorporation and construction of such lateral rail roads as may be required in those three counties.

7. I pledge myself to urge the passage of a law, whereby all railroad companies shall be compelled to carry our local freights at fair and remunerative rates, and be prohibited from making a discrimination in favor of through against local freights.

8. I pledge myself to urge the development of our iron and coal, timber and agricultural interests, by inducing capital to seek investments in our district.

9. I pledge myself to vote for retrenchment and reform in the management of our public affairs.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. P. SCHELL.

Bedford, Sept. 16, 1867.-2t.

CASH BUYERS TAKE NOTICE
AND
SAVE YOUR GREENBACKS!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED, AT

Greatly Reduced Prices,
At J. M. Shoemaker's Store.

Having just returned from the East, we are now opening a Large Stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which have been bought for Cash at New Prices, and will be sold CHEAP. This being the only FULL STOCK of Goods brought to Bedford this season, persons will be able to suit themselves better in Style, Quality and Price than at any other store in Bedford.

The following comprise a few of our prices, viz:

CALICOES:

10, 12, 14, 15, 16, and the best at 18.

MUSLINS:

10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, and the best at 22.

ALL WOOL FLANNELS from 40 cts. up.

FRENCH MERINOES, ALL WOOL DELAINES, COBURGS, &c.

Men's wear, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, JEANS, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES—In this article we have a very extensive assortment for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys, at all prices.

HATS—A large assortment of Men's and Boy's Hats.

CLOTHING—Men and Boy's Coats, Pants, and Vests, all sizes and prices.

PAPER COLLARS—Shakespeare, Lockwood, Linen-lined, &c.

COTTON CHAIN—Single and double, white and colored.

GROCERIES—Coffee, Sugar, Syrups, Green and Black Teas, Spices, of all kinds, Dye Stuffs, &c.

LEATHER—Sole Leather, French and City Calf Skins, Upper Leather and Kip, Linings, &c. &c.

We will sell Goods on the same Terms that we have been for the last three months,

CASH OR NOTE

with interest from date. No bad debts contracted, and no extra charges to good paying customers to make up losses on bad paying customers, or customers that never pay. Cash buyers always get the best Bargains, and their account is always settled up.

N. B. **10 per cent.** saved by buying your goods at

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S,
Cash and Produce Store,
No. 1, ANDERSONS' ROW.

June 28, 1867:6m

BLOODY RUN STILL AHEAD!

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FALL & WINTER GOODS
AT
BLAKE'S CHEAP CASH STORE.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK.

Hats, Bonnets,
Ribbons, Flowers,
Ornaments, Millinery Goods,
Embroideries, Handkerchiefs,
Trimmings, Buttons,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Notions,

Fancy Goods, Ladies' and Childrens' Shoes, Groceries and Dry Goods, a full assortment of Confectionaries, &c. &c. Also, just received, a large stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which is being sold at wholesale prices.

MILLINERY WORK DONE TO ORDER.

Thankful for former liberal patronage, we hope to be able to merit a continuance of the same. Please call and see our new stock, and remember our terms are CASH.

CHARLES BLAKE.

Bloody Run, Sept. 27:3m.

HO! FOR THE FAIR!

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

The undersigned having made a very important discovery in Photography, is now enabled to reduce the price of all kinds of pictures **25 per cent.** less than former prices, and is willing to give his customers the benefit of such discovery.

A First Class Picture can now be had for **25 cents**, made of the best material and put up in the most substantial manner.

Photograph Albums in great variety, and cheaper than can be had at any other place in the county.

A large assortment of *GILT FRAMES, ROSEWOOD FRAMES, FANCY CASES, CORD AND TASSALS FOR FRAMES*, suitable for any style of picture, at reduced prices.

A superior lot of Gilt and Rosewood Moulding for Frames, just received, very low.

Persons desiring a good likeness of themselves will please call and examine his specimens before going elsewhere. T. R. GETTYS.

Bedford, Sept. 27:3mos

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.—Whereas, Peter Rowser, son and heir at law of John Rowser, late of Napier township, Bedford county, deceased, presented a petition setting forth that the said John Rowser, late died intestate, leaving a widow, Mary Rowser, and four children, to wit: Mrs. Elizabeth Rowser, residing in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, Peter Rowser, the petitioner, Rachael Rowser and John Rowser and seven Grand children, all except Elizabeth residing in Bedford county, Penn'a. That the said intestate died seized in his demesne as of fee and in the following described Real Estate, situate in Napier township, Bedford county, bounded by lands of Peter Rowser, Jacob W. Miller, Joseph Hewit's heirs and others, containing two hundred and fifty acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, and pray the Court to make partition of the premises aforesaid to and amongst the heirs. Whereupon the Court awarded an Inquest to make partition according to the prayer of the petioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition on the premisis on *Friday the 25th day of October, A. D.* 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.

ROBERT STECKMAN, Shff.

Bedford, Sept. 27, 1867.

CATHARINE STIFFLER, by her next friend JOHN ALDSTADT, vs. MICHAEL STIFFLER. } In the Common Pleas of Bedford County. No. 243, Sep. Term, 1867. Alias subpœna in Libel for Divorce.

And, now, Sept. 2, 1867, the Court, on motion of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., grant a rule on Michael Stiffler, respondent in the above case, to show cause why a divorce *a vinculi matrimonii* should not be decreed. The said Rule returnable on Monday, November 18, 1867.

Attest: O. E. SHANNON, Prot'y.
ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.

To Michael Stiffler and all others interested.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Commissioner, appointed by the Court, to take testimony in the above case, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Bedford, on Friday, October 18, A. D. 1867, at ten o'clock A. M., when all interested can attend if they think proper. M. A. POINTS,

sep27:4t Commissioner.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE.

BY PROF. CALVIN E. STOW, D. D.

A work of real value, and an almost indispensable companion of the Bible, showing what the Bible is not, what it is, and how to use it; answering all the objections to its authenticity urged by modern infidels, and tracing the authority of each book up to its inspired authors, giving a vast amount of information heretofore locked up in very rare and costly volumes, making one of the most popular books ever published.

1000 AGENTS WANTED.

Experienced agents, clergymen, ladies, school teachers and others should send at once for circulars giving further information. Address,

ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO.,
501 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sept. 27th 1867, 4mo.

AUDITORS NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed "To examine and settle the exceptions to the account of William Griffith, Adm'r of the Estate of Jesse Burket, dec'd correct the account and make distribution," will sit for that purpose, at his office, in Bedford, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. where and when all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

JOHN MOWER.
Sep. 27. Auditor

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Henry Ickes, jr., and Joseph Ickes, Administrators of Henry Ickes, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bedford, on *Wednesday, the 16th of October*, 1867, when all interested can attend if they think proper. M. A. POINTS,

sep27:3t Auditor.

AUDITORS NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Silas W. Sparks, Executor of the Estate of Solm Sparks, deceased, will attend for that purpose, at his office, in Bedford, on MONDAY the 14th day of October 1867 at ten o'clock A. M. when all interested can attend.

E. F. KERR
Sep. 27. Auditor.

DIVIDENDS.—Notice is hereby given that the annual premiums held by the policy holders of the Germania Life Insurance Company, will have a dividend declared thereon on the 5th of January next, for the years 1860-61-62-63 and 64, and yearly thereafter on all premiums.

M. A. POINTS, Agent
of the Germania Life Insurance Co., N. Y.
sep27:2t

AUDITORS NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of M. A. Points; Adm'r of the Estate of Pias Little, dec'd will attend for that purpose, at his office, in Bedford, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of October at ten o'clock A. M, when all interested can attend.

J. B. CESSNA,
Sep. 27. Auditor

BEDFORD BOROUGH BONDS *for* **$2,000.00** in four of $500.00 each, payable 5th July 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1871, with interest payable every six months, and free from taxation. These bonds can be had by any one desiring a safe investment by applying to

O. E. SHANNON, Chief Burgess,
sep20:3t Bedford, Pa.

WOOD WANTED.—Proposals for delivering 25, or more, cords of Wood, at the jail, will be received at once, at the Commissioners' office. Wood to be ranked and measured at the jail.

By order of the Commissioners.
sep20: JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk.

NOTICE TO ASSESSORS.—The Assessors elected to make the Triennial Assessment, are requested to meet at the Commissioners Office, in Bedford, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of October next, to receive the books, instructions, &c. It is important that all be present at that time. By order of the Commissioners.

sep20 JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified that my wife Louisa has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, and I am therefore, determined to pay no debts of her contracting, and hereby caution the public against or harboring her on my account.

CASELTON AKE.
Union tp., Sept. 20:3t

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note given by me to A. C. Vaughan and Wm. R. Park, dated 9th March, 1867, for one hundred and twelve dollars, or thereabouts, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law.

sep13:2t R. M. TROUT.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE

BORDENTOWN, N. J.

An institution for the careful and thorough instruction of Young Ladies in all the branches of a complete education. Board and tuition in the Preparatory and Collegiate departments, $208 per year. *Washing, Ancient and Modern Languages*, and ornamental branches, extra. Winter Session opens September 19th. For Catalogues, address

Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M.
aug16:4t President.

BUY CHEAP AND SELL CHEAP,

Is the watch-word of G. R. & W. OSTER. They have just received a large assortment of Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES which they are selling VERY CHEAP.

Bedford, Aug. 23.:1m.

MONEY SAVED!

Intending to adopt the CASH SYSTEM October 1, 1867, and desirous of reducing our stock as low as possible before making Fall purchases, we will offer many great bargains for CASH! A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Aug. 8, 1867.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

NEXT TERM OPENS WEDNESDAY, SEP. 18.

Apply to the PRESIDENT, Canonsburg, or to the VICE PRESIDENT, Washington, Pa.

August 14, '36:4t

FOR SALE CHEAP—Four large ten plate Stoves suitable for Church or School House. Inquire of JOHN G. MINNICH or H. NICODEMUS.

Sep 27 1 3t.

WANTED—A first class Teacher to take charge of the public schools at Saxton, by October 1st, 1867. E. A. FOCKLER, Sec.

C. W. MOON, Prest. sep20:3t.

PREMIUM LIST OF THE

Bedford County Agricultural Fair,

TO BE HELD IN BEDFORD, ON

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 2d, 3d, & 4th days of October, 1867.

FIELD CROPS.

Best 5 acres of wheat	$5
Second best do	Agriculturist.
Best 5 acres of Oats	3
Second best do	Agricutturist.
Best 5 acres of Corn	5
Second best do	3
Best 5 acres of Timothy	2
Best bushel of Wheat	1
" " Spring Wheat	1
" " Rye	1
" " Buckwheat	1
" " Corn	1
" " Oats	1
" " Flaxseed	1
" " Cloverseed	1
" " Timothy seed	1
" " Turnips	1
" " Ruta Bags	1
" " Mangel Wurtzel	1
" ½ acre Potatoes	3
" " Turnips	3

HORSES—*Class first, Heavy Draught.*

Best Stallion over 4 years old	$6
Second " " " "	3
First best Stallion, between 2 & 4 year old	3
Best Gelding over 4 years old for heavy Draught	2
First best Brood Mare with colt at her side	5
Second " " " " "	2
Best colt 3 years old	2
Second best do	Agriculturist.
Best two year old	3
Second best do	Agriculturist.
Best one year old colt	2
Second best do	1
Best spring colt	2
Second best do	1
Best pair of match horses	4
" " buggy horses	3
" walking horse	2
do riding horse	3
do buggy horse	3
do 4-year old horse	3
do 3-year old horse	2

CATTLE.

Best Bull over 3 years old	4
Second " " "	Agriculturist.
Best Bull between 2 and 3 years old	2
" " " 1 & 2	Agriculturist.
" " under 1 year old,	Agriculturist.
Best Cow	4
Second Best Cow	Agriculturist.
Best Heifer between 2 and 3 years old	2
Second " " " "	Agriculturist.
Best Heifer under 2 years old	Agriculturist.
Best Yoke of Oxen	4
Second " "	Agriculturist.
Best Fat Bullock	3
Best lot of cattle not less than 3	4

SHEEP.

Best Merino Buck	2
Best South Down Buck	2
Second best "	Agriculturist.
Best Leicester or Bakewell Buck	2
Best Common Buck	1
Best lot of ewes (not less than six)	4
Best Southdown ewe	Agriculturist.
Best Merino	Agriculturist.
Best lot fat Sheep not less than 6	3

HOGS—*Class first, Large Breed.*

Best Boar Chester County Breed	$4
Second " " "	2
Best Berkshire Boar	3
Second best "	Agriculturist.
Best Sow, Chester county Breed	2
Second best " " "	1
Best brood Sow of any breed not less than 5 pigs at her side	3

Class 2d Small or Cottage Breed.

Best boar, Suffolk breed	$3
" " China improved	3
Best sow under this head	2
Best pair pigs under 8 months old	2
Best lot of Swine not less than 4	2

POULTRY.

Best pair of Shanghai fowls	$1 00
Second best pair do	50
Best pair Java fowls	1 00
Second best do	50
Best pair Bramah Pootra	1 00
Second best do	50
Best pair native	1 00
Second best do	50
Best pair Poland	1 00
Second best do	50
Best pair Turkeys	1 00
Second best do	50
Best pair of Geese	1 00
Second best do	50
Best pair of Ducks	1 00
Second best do	50
Best pair Pea fowls	1 00
Second best do	50
Best pair Guinea	1 00
Second best do	50
Best lot Pigeons	1 00
Second best do	50

PRODUCE OF THE DAIRY, &c.

Best fresh butter, 5 pounds or more	$1 00
Second best	50
Best pack butter, 20 pounds or more, 3 months or more old	Agriculturist & 1 00
Second best	1 00
Best Ham	100
Best Hard Soap	50
1 gallon best Apple butter	50
" " Plum butter	50
" " Maple syrup	50
" " Sorghum "	50
Best box of Honey	1 00

GARDEN PRODUCTS.

Best half peck Tomatoes	$ 50
Best six heads of Cabbage	50
Best bushel of Onions	50
Best bunch Raddishes	50
Best dozen Cucumbers	50
Best half dozen red Beets	50
Best half dozen sugar Beets	50
Best half dozen Carrots	50
Best specimen of Potatoes not less than one bushel	1 00
Best half peck Sweet Potatoes	1 00
Best display of Vegetables	1 00
Best specimen House Plants	1 00
Second best specimen of House Plants	50
Best variety of House Plants	1 00
Second do	50
Best Celery 6 stocks	50
Best Squash	50
1 quart best Lima Beans	50
1 peck best dried Beans	50
Best Egg Plant	50

PRESERVES, &c.

Best selection of Preserved Fruits	$1 00
Second best	50
Best Pound Cake	1 00
" Sponge "	1 00
" Preserves	1 00
" Specimen of Pickles	1 00
" Jelly	1 00
" Grape Wine	1 00
" Currant "	1 00
" Best Vinegar	50
" peck Dried Apples	50
" " " Peaches	50
" " " Plums	50
" " " Cherries	50

FRUITS, &c.

Best half bushel, or more, Apples	$1 00
2d best " " "	50
Best peck, or more, Pears	1 00
2d " " "	50
Best half dozen Pears	50
Largest and best variety of Pears	1 00
Largest and best variety of Apples	1 00
Best half bushel Peaches	1 00
2d " " "	50
Largest and best variety of Peaches	1 00
Best variety of Plums	50
Best display of Native Grapes	1 00
2d best " "	50
Best display of Foreign Grapes	1 00
Best peck Quinces	50

FLOWERS.

Best and greatest variety of Roses	$ 50
" " " Evergreen	50
Best variety of Flowers	50
" " Shrubs	50
Best and richest Boquets	50
Best specimen House Plants	1 00
Second do	50
Best variety of House Plants	1 00
Second do	50

MANUFACTURES.

Best 10 yards carpet (all wool)	$3 00
" " (rag)	2 00
Best pair Blankets	2 00
Second do	1 00
Best 10 yds red Flannel	2 00
Second do	1 00
Best pair of knit Socks	50
Best pair woolen Gloves	50
Best pair woolen Mittens	50
Best 4 cuts Stocking Yarn	50
Best 4 cuts Sewing Thread	50
Best Quilt,	2 50
Second best Quilt	2 00
Third "	1 00
Best Coverlet	2 50
Second best Coverlet	1 50
Best 5 yds strock stripe Linen	2 00
Best 5

Political.

AMNESTY AND PARDON.

Much interest has been felt in the country upon the question of the powers of the President to issue his late proclamation to restore the highest classes of Rebels to their rights, as well as what may be the legal effect of this action. The right of the President to do what he has done depends upon the question:—first whether his proclamation is an act of amnesty and pardon in pursuance of legislative authority, or whether it is a pardon simply as an executive act; and secondly, whether, under the well-known rules of law, he can pardon, even in the form in which he has chosen to attempt to do. If his proclamation is an act of amnesty, then it would seem to be clear that, as the Executive, he has no power to issue it. The Constitution empowers him only "to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States"—not amnesty. Now, what is a pardon? Chief Justice Marshall, delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of the United States vs. Wilson (7 Peters), defines a pardon as

"An act of grace, proceeding from the power intrusted with the execution of the laws, which exempts the individual on whom it is bestowed from the punishment the law inflicts for a crime he has commited. It is the private, though official, act of the Executive Magistrate, delivered to the individual for whose benefit is intended, and not communicated officially to the Court." * * * *

"A pardon is a deed, to the validity of which delivery is essential, and delivery is not complete without acceptance. It may then be rejected by the person to whom it is tendered; and if it be rejected, we have discovered no power in a Court to force it upon him."

It will be seen, therefore, that the President's proclamation has none of the elements of a pardon as distinguished from an amnesty. It is not a deed to the individual exempting him from punishment. It is not a "private though official act of the Executive Magistrate delivered to the individual for whose benefit it is intended," but a public proclamation, as in terms it exempts whole classes in the community, and, if of any avail, obliterates their offenses. It does not leave to the individual the option to accept or reject its benefits, as he would have a right to do if it were a pardon. Indeed, it professes on its face to be an extension of the acts of amnesty and pardon issued by Presidents Lincoln and Johnson, on December 8, 1863, March 26, 1864, and May 29, 1865, in these words:—

"I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the full pardon described in the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, Anno Domini 1865, shall henceforth be *opened and extended* to all persons who directly or indirectly participated in the late Rebellion, with the restoration of all privileges, immunities, and rights of property, except as to property with regard to slaves, and except in cases of legal proceedings under the laws of the United States."

It is, in fact, a proclamation of grace and amnesty. What, then, is an amnesty? Bouvier, in his "Law Dictionary," defines amnesty to be "An act of oblivion of past offenses, granted by the Government to those who have been guilty of any neglect or crime, usually upon condition that they return to their duty within a certain period." "Amnesty and pardon are very different." * * * * "Amnesty is the abolition and forgetfulness of the offense; pardon is forgiveness. A pardon is given to one who is certainly guilty, or has been convicted; amnesty to those who may have been so." * * * * * "Pardon is always given to individuals, and properly only after judgment or conviction; amnesty may be granted either before judgment or afterwards, and it is in general given to whole classes of criminals or supposed criminals, for the purpose of restoring tranquility in the State. But sometimes amnesties are limited, and certain classes are excluded from their operation."

It will be observed that amnesty proceeds from the sovereign power, and not from the Executive power only, save, perhaps, in time of war, when, for the purpose of suppressing a rebellion or civil commotion, sovereign power for this purpose is vested in the Executive. Amnesty is an act of Government which in fact repeals the law which defines the crime. Pardon is the act of the Executive which remits the punishment. Pardon operates on the individual by deed; amnesty upon the community by law. All previous proclamations of pardon and amnesty by President Lincoln or Johnson were authorized by and in pursuance of an act of Congress, which act has been repealed at the late session for the very purpose of prohibiting Johnson from doing this very thing.

Chief Justice Marshall again says:—"As this power of pardon had been exercised from time immemorial by the executive of that nation whose language is our language, and to whose judicial institutions ours bear a close resemblance, we adopt their principles respecting the operation and effect of a pardon." * *

Now, acts of amnesty have been as immemorial in England as grants of pardon, and it will be found that, save when proclamations of amnesty and pardon in time of civil commotion have been issued by the King for the purpose of inducing rebels to return to their allegiance, as an exercise of the war-making power, all the English rebellions have been healed by acts of grace and oblivion coming from Parliament, sometimes, though erroneously, called "pardons by act of Parliament." Of these, being parts of the public law, Courts must take judicial notice. Marshall gives the reason for this as follows:—"The reason why a Court must, ex-officio, take notice of a pardon by act of Parliament, is that it is considered as a public law, having the same effect on the case as if the general law punishing the offense had been repealed or annulled."

In earlier times the Kings of England, borrowing the practice from the Pope, undertook to issue dispensations, both to individuals and communities, for the commission of crimes and the suspension of the execution of the laws; but the last of such dispensations was issued by James II, and cost him his throne; and in the first year of William and Mary, Parliament enacted that no such dispensation or general pardon by the King should thereafter be granted. And the first subsequent attempt has been made in this constitutional Government by President Johnson.

As illustrating the difference between pardon and amnesty, it will be observed that the Constitution empowers the President "to grant reprieves and pardons." The one power is as broad as the other. A reprieve is a stay of execution of the punishment of an offense for a limited time. A pardon is a remission of the punishment for an unlimited time. Would not the country receive, with a universal smile of derision, a proclamation to reprieve all the Southern Rebels for sixty days? Yet his constitutional power is as broad in the case of reprieve as pardon.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Humorous.

READER did you ever enjoy the ecstatic bliss of courting? You didn't! then you had better get a little Gal-an-try.

"WHICH way do you travel from?" asked a wag of a crooked-back gentleman. "I came straight from Wheeling," was the reply. "Did you?" said the other. "then you must have been shockingly warped by the railroad."

"You would be pretty, indeed," said a gentleman, patronizingly, to a young lady, "if your eyes were only a little larger." "My eyes may be small, sir, but such people as you don't fill them."

THE following is the true copy of a sign upon an academy for teaching in one of the far western states: "Freedman and Huggs school teachers. Freedman teaches the boys and Huggs the girls,"

AN exchange, in speaking of the magical strains of a hand organ, says: "When he played Old Dog Tray, we noticed eleven pups sitting in front of the machine on their haunches, brushing away the tears from their eyes with their fore paws."

THE Pella *Blade* says: "a Chicago 'Runner' recently left a shirt at one of the Oskaloosa Hotels, and wrote to the chambermaid to forward it to him at this place, upon which she wrote to him the following reply; 'I hope dear sir you'll not feel hurt, I'll frankly tell you all about it; I've made a shift with your old shirt and you must make a shift without it.'"

JONATHAN presented himself and his intended to the minister for the purpose of being married. Being questioned if they had been published, "Oh, I guess so, for I told it to Uncle Ben, and he told his wife more'n a week ago."

UNDER the head "Positively the last of the Long Skirts this Season," *Punch* gives the following: "Hostess—'Oh, how tiresome! Somebody must be standing on my dress! Would you just run down stairs, and see who it is, Mr. Brown?'"

A FOUR year old urchin at South Hadley Falls, greeted a cousin who had come from New York to observe the country through the medium of a pair of eye-glasses, with the remark, "Cousin Will, your spectacles haven't got any shafts to them."

DURING the war, a lady passing from cot to through the wards of a hospital, was shocked to hear one fellow laugh at her. She stopped to reprove the wretched patient. "Why, madam, says he, "you have given me a tract on the sin of dancing, when I have got both legs shot off."

SOMEBODY says that the best way to get rid of weeds is to al ways put your cigar-case and its contents at the service of your friends. Jones says that the most effective means he ever tried was by squeezing the hand of a plump young bereaved in black. The next day she was in half mourning, and a second kindly pressure resulted in a pink bonnet. Farmers please notice.

A traveler stepping in at an inn down East, was asked how the business men in New York were getting along.

"Oh," answered the traveler, "many of them have got upon their legs again."

"How so; has trade got brisk?"

"Oh, no; but many who rode in their coaches have been obliged to learn to walk.

A GENTLEMAN who entered a barber's shop to get shaved, was recommended by the operator to raise a moustache. "It is impossible," replied the gentleman. "Oh, no," insisted the tonsorial artist—"Oh, no! I am certain, sir, you could raise a moustache—a light Summer moustache!"

I SAY, SAMBO, can you answer this conundrum? Supposin' I gib you a bottle ob whiskey corked shut with a cork; how would you get the whiskey out without pullin' de dork or breakin de bottle?" "I gibs dat up," "Why push de cork in. Yah, yah!"

A SCOTCHMAN put a crown piece into "the plate" in an Edinburg church on a late Sunday morning instead of a penny, and asked to have it back, but was refused. "In once, in forever." "Aweel," grunted he, "I'll get credit for it in heaven."—"na, na," said the door keeper, "ye'll get credit only for the penny you meant to gi'."

A SCHOOL BOY being asked to define the word "admission," said it meant twenty-five cents. "Twenty-five cents?" echoed the schoolmatser, "what sort of a definition do you call that?" "I don't know," sulkily replied the boy, "but I'm sure it says so on the advertisement down there at the show." "Yes," said another boy, "and children half price."

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BEDFORD, PENN'A.

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Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter. july 13.

FOR SALE.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms

No. 1. North-west fractional one-fourth of the North-west one-fourth of section 6, in township 80, North of range 4, Cedar county, Iowa 39 87-100 acres, Prairie land. Price $350.

No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth 8, in township 85, range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres Prairie land. Price $900.

No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.

No. 4.—A good farm, situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing 100 acres, more or less, about sixty acres cleared and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow, and the balance well timbered, with a splendid double dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young orchard. This is an excellent opportunity to procure a good farm near Bedford, convenient to churches and good schools. Price $30 per acre.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
Feb. 1, 1867. Bedford, Pa.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at thi office nov 2-66

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the

Second Tuesday (8th day) of October, 1867, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township and Coal Dale Borough to meet at the school house in the village of Coal Dale.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet at the house of Daniel B. Ott in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of A. J. Pennell, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at the house of Jacob Feight2er, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the school house in Stonerstown, in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at the house of Philip Hollar, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at Griffith's school-House, in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's mill, in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill, in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams, in said township.

The electors of Saxton Borough to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania

TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset and Fulton, for the office of Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of District Attorney for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Treasurer for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Commissioner for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor Director of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Auditor for Bedford county.

TWO PERSONS for the office of Jury Commissioner for said county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislature, executive or judicial department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly entitled "an ac relative to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1819, further provides as follows, viz:

"That the Inspector and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, and each said Inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place; and if any vacancy still continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said Inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white citizen of the age of twenty-one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. *Provided*, That the white freemen, citizen of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants, furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or in failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and given such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the Inspector, and a note made oppositet hereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, and the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make a like note in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners, or his right to vote whether found thereon, or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election, and shall also swear that his bono fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force, or violence, with the design to influence unduly, or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five-hundred dollars, to be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward or district where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of an election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet."

The qualified electors will take notice of the following act of Assembly approved the 13th day of March, 1866:

That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter, authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed, or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled, outside, "judiciary," one ticket shall embrace the names of all state officers voted for, and be labelled, "state;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of senator, member, and members of assembly, if voted for, and members of congress, if voted for, and be labelled, "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled, "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled, "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

ELECTION OF JURY COMMISSIONERS.

I also make known that by an Act entitled "An Act for the better and more impartial selection of persons to serve as jurors in each of the counties of this Commonwealth," approved the 10th day of April, A. D. 1867, it is directed as follows:

"That at the general election, to be held on the second Tuesday of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven, and triennially thereafter, at such election, the qualified electors of the several counties of this Commonwealth shall elect, in the manner now provided by law for the election of other county officers, two sober, intelligent and judicious persons, to serve as jury commissioners in each of said counties, for the period of three years ensuing their election; but the same person, or persons, shall not be eligible for re-election more than once in any period of six years: PROVIDED, That each of said qualified electors shall vote for one person only as jury commissioner: and that the two persons having the greatest number of votes, for jury commissioner, shall be duly elected jury commissioners for such county.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 2d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven and in the ninty-second of the Independence of the United States.

ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, }
Sept. 6, 1867. }

TO ADVERTISERS:

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GOOD & CHEAP. A large stock of FANCY

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MEN'S AND BOY'S HATS.

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L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.
President.
T. E. MERCHANT, *Secretary.* may31:3m.

$23.000.000.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.

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Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to the nearest Bank or Banker; also by either of the undersigned,

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April 26:6m. Bankers, Philadelphia.

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WITHIN A FEW MILES OF BEDFORD!

The subscribers will sell, at private sale, all that SPLENDID FARM situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing **100 ACRES,** more or less, about **Sixty Acres cleared** and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow and the balance well timbered, with a splendid

DOUBLE DWELLING HOUSE,

Barn, and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young Orchard.

This is an excellent opportunity to procure a GOOD FARM near Bedford, convenient to Churches and good Schools.

PRICE, $30 PER ACRE.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
July 19:tf Real Estate Agents.

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford, Oct 20. '65.,

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 28, 165

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE
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WHICH IS WORTHY OF NOTE.

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DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, FANCY NOTIONS, COTTON YARNS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TOBACCOS, CIGARS,

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Best new styles DELAINS, 22, 25 cts.
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LADIE'S 6-4 SACKINGS, $1.75. $2.00, all wool.
DRILLINGS, Pantaloon Stuffs, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 cts.
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GOOD RIO COFFEE, 25, 28; best 30 cts.
Extra Fine Oolong, Japan, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas.
SUGARS and SYRUPS, a choice assortment.
SHAD, MACKEREL and HERRING, choice fat fish.

We invite all to call and see for themselves. A busy store and increasing trade: a telling FACT that their low prices are popular.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified.
May 24, 1867.-3m.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!

A Beautiful Set of Teeth for
TEN DOLLARS!

DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER,
(LATE OF NEW YORK CITY,)
DENTIST,

Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has located permanently in BLOODY RUN, where he may be found at all times prepared to insert from one tooth to a full set of his BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH on new and improved atmospheric principles.

The *TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL DENTISTRY RUBBER* for the basis of artificial teeth.

This discovery which has met with such universal approval throughout this and other countries, has seemingly placed *ARTIFICIAL TEETH* at the disposal of all who require them. *DR. PORTER* is now inserting the most *BEAUTIFUL* and *DURABLE* at prices ranging from

Ten to Eighteen Dollars

per set. Temporary sets inserted if desired. All operation warranted.

☞ Teeth extracted without pain by the use of *NITROUS OXIDE* or *LAUGHING GAS.*

This is no humbug, but a positive fact. Gas administered fresh every day. As the Gas administered by Dr. Porter is prepared in accordance with the purifying method of Dr. Strong, of New Haven, Ct., and Prof. Silliman (late Professor of Chemistry in Yale College) he has no hisitation in asserting that it is attended with no danger whatever. Persons desiring the services of a Dentist would promote their own interest by calling upon Dr. Porter, as he is determined to spare no effort to please the most fastidious. Dr. Porter's mode of operating will at all times be of the mildest character, avoiding the infliction of the slightest unnecessary pain, and carefully adapted to the age, constitution, health and nervous condition of the patient.

☞ Special attention is invited to Dr. Porter's scientific method of preserving decayed and aching teeth. Teeth blackened and diseased, cleansed to appear beautiful and white.

H. VIRGIL PORTER,
Dentist.
Bloody Run, Penn'a., March 28, 1867.-1y.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY.

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By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEMPORARY SETS

inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED

to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.

I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburgh the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3d Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

WM. W. VAN ORMER,
Nov. 23, 1866. Dentist.

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken. aug3, '64:tf.

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NO MORE GRAY LOCKS
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ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER,

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It operates on the secretions and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter. Thin, dead, faded or gray hair will always be brought back by a few applications, to its youthful abundance, vitality and color.

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May 24-3m. JOHN KEAGY.

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